

**ST. GEORGE CITY COUNCIL MINUTES
NOVEMBER 14, 2013, 4:00 P.M.
REGULAR MEETING
ADMINISTRATIVE CONFERENCE ROOM**

PRESENT:

**Mayor Pro Tem Jon Pike
Councilmember Gil Almquist
Councilmember Jimmie Hughes
Councilmember Ben Nickle
City Manager Gary Esplin
City Attorney Shawn Guzman
City Recorder Christina Fernandez**

ALSO PRESENT:

Washington County Election Clerk Melanie Abplanalp

EXCUSED:

**Mayor Daniel McArthur
Councilmember Gail Bunker**

APPOINT MAYOR PRO TEM:

MOTION: A motion was made by Councilmember Nickle to appoint Councilmember Pike as Mayor Pro Tem.

SECOND: The motion was seconded by Councilmember Hughes.

VOTE: Councilmember Pike called for a vote as follows:

Councilmember Hughes - aye
Councilmember Nickle - aye
Mayor Pro Tem Pike - aye

OPENING:

Mayor Pro Tem Pike called the meeting to order and welcomed all in attendance. The pledge of allegiance to the flag was led by Councilmember Nickle and the invocation was offered by Reverend Alex Wilkie.

Councilmember Almquist arrived.

CANVASS THE 2013 GENERAL ELECTION RESULTS FOR THE CITY OF ST. GEORGE:

Melanie Abplanalp, Washington County Election Clerk, reviewed the official 2013 municipal general election results, as follows:

	<u>Total Votes</u>	<u>Percentage of Votes</u>
<u>FOR MAYOR</u>		
Jon Pike	8409	61.09%
Daniel D. McArthur	5314	38.60%
<u>FOR CITY COUNCIL</u>		
Tara Dunn	5608	22.33%
Michele Randall	7973	31.74%
Joe Bowcutt	5893	23.46%
Ed Baca	5579	22.21%

MOTION: A motion was made by Councilmember Almquist to accept the election results as submitted.

SECOND: The motion was seconded by Councilmember Nickle.

VOTE: Mayor Pro Tem Pike called for a vote as follows:

Councilmember Hughes - aye
Councilmember Nickle - aye
Councilmember Almquist - aye
Mayor Pro Tem Pike - aye

PRESENTATION FROM MR. KIRK HUFFAKER FROM THE UTAH HERITAGE FOUNDATION:

Mr. Kirk Huffaker, the Executive Director of the Utah Heritage Foundation, distributed two handouts and presented a power point presentation which covered the following topics: Profits Through Preservation: The Economic Impact of Historic Preservation in Utah; Jobs and Income: Private Investment in Historic Buildings Using Tax Credit 1990-2012, \$1,000,000 Spent on Historic Rehabilitation, Jobs - Federal Historic Tax Credit Projects, Income - Federal Historic Tax Credit Projects, Jobs from Historic Rehabilitation Projects 1990-2012, Industry Comparison in Utah Jobs and Income/\$1 Million in Production; Downtown Revitalization: Change in Downtown Sales 1997-2010, Impact of Historic Rehabilitation on Vacancy Levels, Catalytic Impact - Gunnison, 35 Years of Preservation-based Downtown Revitalization - Brigham City; Sustainability: Material Flows, Tons of Material Flows, The Environmental Cost of Demolition: Utah Historic House; Property Values: Provo, Park City, Ogden, Logan, Salt Lake City, Average Value Change 2001-2012 Salt Lake City Local Historic Districts, Average Value Change 2001-2012 Foreclosures Salt Lake City 2008-2012, Foreclosure Rates 2008-2012, All Price Ranges - Local Historic Districts Average Value 2012, Single Family Foreclosure Rates 2008-2012; Heritage Tourism: The "Heritage Tourism" Challenge?, Characteristics of Heritage Tourism, Regional Tourism Patterns, Heritage Visitors (narrowly) Defined, 2012 Visitation, Heritage Tourism Expenditures, Where Heritage Tourism Dollars Go, Heritage Tourism Expenditures Create Jobs, Heritage Tourism Jobs Mean Paychecks; Fiscal Responsibility: Preservation Commission Rulings 2004-2012.

Councilmember Almquist stated that the City does not typically have residential historic areas. He asked how a community designates an area in which there are more historic homes not inside a historic area.

Mr. Huffaker advised, in order to get the residential tax credit, an area or individual property would need to be listed on the national register. Doing this provides no protection, an owner can still demolish a home.

City Manager Gary Esplin stated this has been done that in the past.

Mr. Huffaker advised there are no tax credits for small commercial buildings. His committee has been in contact with the State to discuss their concerns.

Bob Nicholson mentioned the old H&R Block building. The prospective purchaser wanted to tear the building down; however a new buyer came in and decided to preserve the building.

PRESENTATION FROM MR. KENDALL CLEMENTS FROM ESCAPE PROPERTIES:

Mr. Kendal Clements with Escape Properties presented a powerpoint presentation which covered the following topics: Short Term Rentals; Who is "Escape Properties"; "Escape Properties" is also; What is the 'crime'? What is the code trying to prevent?; Challenges to the Current Approach; Second homes & nightly rentals are part of us - they're not going away; What if the city code and city's approaches changed from punitive to constructive; The proposal and next steps. He currently has houses throughout the state. Park City has a similar code to what he is proposing.

City Manager Gary Esplin stated he would like clarification on code enforcement issues. This ordinance came about because neighbors were upset rental houses were being used as "party houses". The City tried to control how frequently houses are rented to protect the neighbors. Most of the proposals Mr. Clements spoke of are already in code.

City Attorney Shawn Guzman he stated is it unfair to use some of the language regarding code enforcement, as this is going on all over the City and code enforcement officers have not gone after these individuals. The officers were directed by the City Council to address the issue because of the citizens that have complained.

Mayor Pro Tem Pike stated code enforcement officers are not hunting people down. He would like to start with reviewing the ordinance and look at other successful models.

Mr. Clements stated he has had good experiences with code enforcement officers in the past. He would like to be involved with the process going forward.

Councilmember Almquist advised he understands some people would rather stay in a home than a hotel, even for a short stay. He would like the guidelines be similar to what a regular homeowner would do.

PRESENTATION ON ELECTRIC THEATRE IMPROVEMENTS AND SCHEDULE:

Leisure Services Director Kent Perkins presented a power point presentation which covered the following topics: Needs Assessment Follow-up; Adaptive Reuse; Art Coop Spaces; Toronto and Philadelphia; Waterworks, Tulsa, OK; Wisconsin; Hendrick Center for the Arts - Beloit; Cultural/Arts/Creative Districts; Map of Downtown District; Art Center/Children's Museum; St. George Art Museum; St. George Social Hall; St. George Opera House; Pioneer Courthouse; Tabernacle/Town Square; Wash. County Library & Zion's Staircase Gallery; East Annex; Art Business; Private Galleries; D.U.P. Museum; Ancestor Square; Andrus Home; Electric Theater Facility, Restoration/Renovation Options; Using the facility; map of the first floor.

City Manager Gary Esplin spoke about the aerial map of the four buildings. He advised improvements to buildings B and C would require a significant amount of funds. It would be more feasible if buildings B and C are demolished and rebuilt to what it was historically. The maps showed what the proposal would be if the two buildings were demolished and rebuilt. He has had discussions with the property owner to the west, who has concerns with the alley way which the City owns. In addition, he spoke with Southern Utah Title who owns the building to the east with regards to getting access through their parking lot. They are willing to work with the City to provide access.

Mr. Perkins continued with his power point presentation which covered the following

topics: map of the lower level; upper level of building D; a simulated picture of what it would look like after the remodel; cost of the project.

City Manager Gary Esplin read a letter from the Arts Commission which states they support the changes of the Electric Theater.

Mayor Pro Tem Pike inquired about installing walls that may create separations for future use.

City Manager Gary Esplin stated the concept is that each group would create their own facade. The City would develop the common area. He advised, if estimates are correct the cost would include the walls, floors, restrooms, elevator, basement, skylights, etc. The building could operate with just the shell. Funds would come from the capital development funds, pending property sales and economic development funds. This year's budget includes \$250,000 to make the Electric Theater building structurally sound.

Councilmember Almquist commented there are a lot of arts groups with no where to go. Years ago the vision was to have one center for all to use, which would be expensive. He believes this building would be of use to these groups and sees it as a commitment to the downtown area.

City Manager Gary Esplin stated when you think about the square footage, if a new building had to be built including parking, it would cost more than the proposal. This would complete the historic restoration in the area. Not only would this solve the arts issues, it is also an investment in the economic development of the downtown area. He would like to get started with the restoration.

Councilmember Nickle stated the Electric Theater was purchased with the intention of using it. He would like to see the restoration started.

Councilmember Hughes stated that although he understands something needs to be done, he is a bit concerned with the fact that this is not a top priority. People will have to recognize that there are a number of things going on. He would like to see things done right the first time and does not want to see it sitting there unused.

Mayor Pro Tem Pike stated that what Mr. Perkins described was accurate; the theater will not work for everyone in the arts community. He inquired what funds are available.

City Manager Gary Esplin advised he will know very quickly what resources may be available.

Consensus of the Councilmembers is that they would like to go in this direction.

CITY HALL EAST ANNEX:

City Manager Gary wanted asked Mr. Perkins to give an update on the City Hall East Annex.

Leisure Services Director Kent Perkins introduced Jeff Peay, the new Parks Planning Manager and Henry Sudweeks, a new Landscape Architect. He presented a power point presentation that covered the following topics: Pictures of the Outside of the Building; Phased Development Plan.

City Manager Gary Manager explained that the Recreation Administrative offices would move to the City Hall East Annex as there are issues at the current Recreation Center that need to be addressed. The renovation of the inside of the building is funded in the current budget if the bids come in as expected.

Mr. Perkins continued with his power point presentation which covered the following topics: City hall East Annex revised Concept 11-6-13; Elevation View; Entry Perspective.

Landscape Architect Millie Cockerill stated the proposed budget for the entry portion is approximately \$285,000.00.

City Manager Gary Esplin advised the budget includes \$750,000.00 for the entire building. The project will be going to bid soon.

Councilmember Almquist inquired how patrons will get from City Hall to the East Annex.

City Manager Gary Esplin stated he is a bit of this is a bit of a concern with the speed of drivers coming down the hill.

Mayor Pro Tem Pike called for a five minute recess.

PRESENTATION ON THE ALL ABILITIES PARK PROJECT:

City Manager Gary Esplin stated he wants this project to be a quality experience, in a park setting, that is second to none. He would love to see others from all over the country come to visit. He explained that a planning group from California has donated their time to assist in the pre-planning.

Mr. Perkins presented a power point presentation which covered the following topics: All-Abilities Park; Concept.

Landscape Architect Henry Sudweeks continued with the power point presentation which covered the following topics: what is an all-abilities park; What would our playground look like?; water play; sand/dig play; sensory garden; retreat pods.

Mr. Perkins continued with the power point presentation covering the following topics: phase I - All Abilities Playground; How do we pay for it?.

City Manager Gary Esplin advised one possible source of funds could be refunding of the GO bonds issued for parks and recreation projects as long as interest rates stay low enough to allow present value savings. The bond refund cannot be done until June when the budget is adopted. Funds can only be used for bond related, park related projects. Another source of funding could be from a piece of property, near the Dixie Center, that is currently under option for purchase. In addition, there are possible fundraising opportunities. There are federal funds available through the CDBG program but the concern is what the requirements or strings would be.

Mr. Perkins continued with the power point presentation which covered the following topics: Phase II - All abilities park build-out; phase III - train; Tonaquint Nature Center.

City Manager Gary Esplin stated adding this park would make that area incredible.

Councilmember Elect Michele Randall gave kudos to Mr. Perkins for putting together this project.

City Manager Gary Esplin stated that if the Council feels good about the project, he will find the funding.

The consensus of the Council is to move forward.

Councilmember Almquist stated there are a number of individuals that would like to volunteer at a facility such as this.

Mr. Perkins stated there is a possibility to purchase land to the north and west for expansion of the Cemetery and the Nature Center.

PRESENTATION FROM SUNTRAN REGARDING STAFFING ISSUES:

Public Works Director Larry Bulloch advised his SunTran Division has significant issues with staffing. They currently have 15 full time bus drivers and 8 part time bus drivers that cannot exceed 28 hours worked per week. He stated there was an incident recently, in which an injury occurred on a bus, which caused the driver to be 15 minutes behind schedule which in turn caused every line to be behind schedule. He presented a power point presentation which covered the following topics: Current and Proposed Manning; Change 3 Part to Full Time; Balance the Budget; Potential Max of Advertising Revenue; Bus Ridership at Capacity.

The consensus of the Council is to go ahead with the staffing changes.

City Manager Gary Esplin stated it is hard to find part time drivers. He is still concerned with the match as well as funding issues.

Mr. Bulloch stated the FTA regulations specify what qualifies for a match. Contract revenues can qualify for matches, not passes or fees for riding the bus.

City Manager Gary Esplin advised fees may need to be looked at.

PRESENTATION ON MALL DRIVE BRIDGE AND SCHEDULE, ETC:

City Manager Gary Esplin advised bids have been received for the Mall Drive Bridge; the low bid is \$7.4 million. Although a request for a biological opinion from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife was submitted on July 29th, there is no federal statute that requires them to respond in a timely manner. The City has not yet received an answer. Because of spawning time of the woundfin minnow, the City cannot be in the Virgin River from April 15th to August 15th. The City has 90 days to award the bid to the contractor.

Transportation Services Manager Cameron Cutler presented a power point presentation that covered the following topics: Mall Drive Bridge Construction Schedule. He advised the contractor will need to order materials and perform some work prior to building the bridge.

City Manager Gary Esplin advised the City could go ahead and sign the contract and get some of the items ordered. The key is that the mitigation on this project has already been done. Staff is trying different options. He wondered if the City should try to get help from Senator Hatch's office. The bid came in at approximately \$2 million under budget. Since steel prices cannot be controlled, he is concerned that if it is not purchased soon, it could cause the project to go over budget. The City will be in the market during January 2014 for bonds to pay for project costs. If the bonds are not issued, there will not be funding to

pay for the project. The permit may be issued with conditions. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Division has acknowledged that the request is in their queue, which means that there may be one or two items before the City's request.

Mr. Cutler stated one issue may be with the price of the steel pipe casing which will have to be used no matter what. Rebar and rip rap are about six weeks out.

City Manager Gary Esplin stated the City will have to negotiate up front. If materials can be re-used, the City may go ahead and purchase them. He explained staff will have to get back to the contractor to work out the contract prior to the first meeting in December.

The consensus of the Council is to move forward as discussed.

CLOSED SESSION:

MOTION: A motion was made by Councilmember Almquist to adjourn to a closed session to a property sale.

SECOND: The motion was seconded by Councilmember Nickle.

VOTE: Mayor Pro Tem Pike called for a vote as follows:

Councilmember Hughes - aye
Councilmember Nickle - aye
Councilmember Almquist - aye
Mayor Pro Tem Pike - aye

RECONVENE AND ADJOURN:

MOTION: A motion was made by Councilmember Nickle to reconvene and adjourn.

SECOND: The motion was seconded by Councilmember Hughes.

VOTE: Mayor Pro Tem Pike called for a vote as follows:

Councilmember Hughes - aye
Councilmember Nickle - aye
Councilmember Almquist - aye
Mayor Pro Tem Pike - aye

**NOTICE OF REGULAR MEETING OF THE CITY COUNCIL
OF THE CITY OF ST. GEORGE,
WASHINGTON COUNTY, UTAH**

Public Notice

Public notice is hereby given that the City Council of the City of St. George, Washington County, Utah, will hold a regular meeting on Thursday, November 14, 2013 in the Administrative Conference Room, St. George City Hall, 175 East 200 North, St. George, Utah, commencing at 4:00 p.m.

The agenda for the meeting is as follows:

1. Canvass the 2013 General Election results for the City of St. George.
2. Presentation from Mr. Kirk Huffaker from the Utah Heritage Foundation.
3. Presentation from Mr. Kendall Clements from Escape Properties.
4. Presentation on Electric Theatre improvements and schedule.
5. Presentation on the All Abilities Park project.
6. Presentation from SunTran regarding staffing issues.
7. Presentation on Mall Drive Bridge and schedule, etc.
8. Request a closed session.



Christina Fernandez, City Recorder



Date

REASONABLE ACCOMMODATION: The City of St. George will make efforts to provide reasonable accommodations to disabled members of the public in accessing City programs. Please contact the City Human Resource Office, 627-4674, at least 24 hours in advance if you have special needs.

**CITY OF ST. GEORGE
CANVASS OF 2013 MUNICIPAL GENERAL ELECTION**

STATE OF UTAH)
 SS:
County of Washington)

We hereby certify that the true and correct results of the Canvass of the November 5, 2013 St. George Municipal Primary Election are as follows:

<u>For Mayor</u>	<u>Total Votes</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Jon Pike	8409	61.09%
Daniel D. McArthur	5314	38.60%

<u>For City Council</u>	<u>Total Votes</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Tara Dunn	5608	22.33%
Michele Randall	7973	31.74%
Joe Bowcutt	5893	23.46%
Ed Baca	5579	22.21%

IN WITNESS WHEREOF we have hereunto set our official signatures and affixed the seal of the City of St. George, this 14th day of November, 2013.

Not Present

Gail Bunker
City Council Member

[Signature]

Gil Almquist
City Council Member

[Signature]

Jimmie Hughes
City Council Member

[Signature]

Jon Pike
City Council Member

[Signature]

Ben Nickle
City Council Member



ST GEORGE MUNICIPAL GENERAL**44 PRECINCTS****36,621 Voters**

November 5, 2013

ELECTION NIGHT TOTALSTIMES COUNTED
13,203TURNOUT
36.10%**CANVASS TOTALS**PROVISIONAL
Counted 430 1.17%

258 Additional Absentee Ballots Counted

Total 465**Not 35****Counted Reason****Not Registered 9****Already Voted 3****Incomplete Form 3****No Proof of Residency 7****NO ID 11****Wrong Precinct 2**

	TIMES COUNTED	TURNOUT
EARLY VOTING	1386	3.78%
POLLING LOCATION	9366	25.58%
ABSENTEE	2703	7.38%
PROVISIONAL	430	1.17%
PAPER AT POLLS	6	0.02%

CANVASS TOTALTIMES COUNTED
13,891TURNOUT
37.93%**ST GEORGE CITY MAYOR**

Jon Pike	8409	61.09%
Daniel D. McArthur	5314	38.60%
Write In	43	0.31%

ST GEORGE CITY COUNCIL

Tara Dunn	5608	22.33%
Michele Randall	7973	31.74%
Joe Bowcutt	5893	23.46%
Ed Baca	5579	22.21%
Write In	66	0.26%

Election Summary Report
2013 Municipal General
Summary For St George City, All Counters, All Races
Official Election Results

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Registered Voters 36621 - Cards Cast 13891 37.93%

Num. Report Precinct 44 - Num. Reporting 44 100.00%

St George City Mayor		Total	
Number of Precincts		44	
Precincts Reporting		44	100.0 %
Times Counted	13891/36621		37.9 %
Total Votes		13766	
Jon Pike		8409	61.09%
Daniel D. McArthur		5314	38.60%
Write-in Votes		43	0.31%

St George City Council		Total	
Number of Precincts		44	
Precincts Reporting		44	100.0 %
Times Counted	13891/36621		37.9 %
Total Votes		25119	
Tara Dunn		5608	22.33%
Michele Randall		7973	31.74%
Joe Bowcutt		5893	23.46%
Ed Baca		5579	22.21%
Write-in Votes		66	0.26%

School Bond Proposition 9		Total	
Number of Precincts		44	
Precincts Reporting		44	100.0 %
Times Counted	13891/36621		37.9 %
Total Votes		13525	
FOR		7527	55.65%
AGAINST		5998	44.35%

Election Summary Report
2013 Municipal General
Summary For SG01, All Counters, All Races
Official Election Results

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Registered Voters 645 - Cards Cast 193 29.92%

Num. Report Precinct 1 - Num. Reporting 1 100.00%

St George City Mayor	
	Total
Number of Precincts	1
Precincts Reporting	1 100.0 %
Times Counted	193/645 29.9 %
Total Votes	190
Jon Pike	117 61.58%
Daniel D. McArthur	72 37.89%
Write-in Votes	1 0.53%

St George City Council	
	Total
Number of Precincts	1
Precincts Reporting	1 100.0 %
Times Counted	193/645 29.9 %
Total Votes	360
Tara Dunn	104 28.89%
Michele Randall	103 28.61%
Joe Bowcutt	62 17.22%
Ed Baca	89 24.72%
Write-in Votes	2 0.56%

School Bond/Proposition 9	
	Total
Number of Precincts	1
Precincts Reporting	1 100.0 %
Times Counted	193/645 29.9 %
Total Votes	188
FOR	95 50.53%
AGAINST	93 49.47%

Election Summary Report
2013 Municipal General
Summary For SG02, All Counters, All Races
Official Election Results

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Registered Voters 556 - Cards Cast 144 25.90%

Num. Report Precinct 1 - Num. Reporting 1 100.00%

St George City Mayor			
	Total		
Number of Precincts	1		
Precincts Reporting	1	100.0 %	
Times Counted	144/556	25.9 %	
Total Votes	143		
Jon Pike	71	49.65%	
Daniel D. McArthur	72	50.35%	
Write-in Votes	0	0.00%	

St George City Council			
	Total		
Number of Precincts	1		
Precincts Reporting	1	100.0 %	
Times Counted	144/556	25.9 %	
Total Votes	261		
Tara Dunn	55	21.07%	
Michele Randall	112	42.91%	
Joe Bowcutt	57	21.84%	
Ed Baca	36	13.79%	
Write-in Votes	1	0.38%	

School Bond/Proposition 9			
	Total		
Number of Precincts	1		
Precincts Reporting	1	100.0 %	
Times Counted	144/556	25.9 %	
Total Votes	136		
FOR	59	43.38%	
AGAINST	77	56.62%	

Election Summary Report
2013 Municipal General
Summary For SG03, All Counters, All Races
Official Election Results

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Registered Voters 651 - Cards Cast 308 47.31%

Num. Report Precinct 1 - Num. Reporting 1 100.00%

St George City Mayor		Total	
Number of Precincts	1		
Precincts Reporting	1	100.0 %	
Times Counted	308/651	47.3 %	
Total Votes	306		
Jon Pike	111	36.27%	
Daniel D. McArthur	193	63.07%	
Write-in Votes	2	0.65%	

St George City Council		Total	
Number of Precincts	1		
Precincts Reporting	1	100.0 %	
Times Counted	308/651	47.3 %	
Total Votes	560		
Tara Dunn	95	16.96%	
Michele Randall	188	33.57%	
Joe Bowcutt	179	31.96%	
Ed Baca	95	16.96%	
Write-in Votes	3	0.54%	

School Bond/Proposition 9		Total	
Number of Precincts	1		
Precincts Reporting	1	100.0 %	
Times Counted	308/651	47.3 %	
Total Votes	295		
FOR	173	58.64%	
AGAINST	122	41.36%	

Election Summary Report
2013 Municipal General
Summary For SG04, All Counters, All Races
Official Election Results

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Registered Voters 531 - Cards Cast 162 30.51%

Num. Report Precinct 1 - Num. Reporting 1 100.00%

St George City Mayor			
	Total		
Number of Precincts	1		
Precincts Reporting	1	100.0 %	
Times Counted	162/531	30.5 %	
Total Votes	156		
Jon Pike	97	62.18%	
Daniel D. McArthur	59	37.82%	
Write-in Votes	0	0.00%	

St George City Council			
	Total		
Number of Precincts	1		
Precincts Reporting	1	100.0 %	
Times Counted	162/531	30.5 %	
Total Votes	292		
Tara Dunn	56	19.18%	
Michele Randall	89	30.48%	
Joe Bowcutt	104	35.62%	
Ed Baca	42	14.38%	
Write-in Votes	1	0.34%	

School Bond/Proposition 9			
	Total		
Number of Precincts	1		
Precincts Reporting	1	100.0 %	
Times Counted	162/531	30.5 %	
Total Votes	156		
FOR	99	63.46%	
AGAINST	57	36.54%	

Election Summary Report
2013 Municipal General
Summary For SG05, All Counters, All Races
Official Election Results

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Registered Voters 619 - Cards Cast 252 40.71%

Num. Report Precinct 1 - Num. Reporting 1 100.00%

St George City Mayor		Total	
Number of Precincts	1		
Precincts Reporting	1	100.0 %	
Times Counted	252/619	40.7 %	
Total Votes	251		
Jon Pike	113	45.02%	
Daniel D. McArthur	137	54.58%	
Write-in Votes	1	0.40%	

St George City Council		Total	
Number of Precincts	1		
Precincts Reporting	1	100.0 %	
Times Counted	252/619	40.7 %	
Total Votes	458		
Tara Dunn	90	19.65%	
Michele Randall	143	31.22%	
Joe Bowcutt	144	31.44%	
Ed Baca	79	17.25%	
Write-in Votes	2	0.44%	

School Bond/Proposition 9		Total	
Number of Precincts	1		
Precincts Reporting	1	100.0 %	
Times Counted	252/619	40.7 %	
Total Votes	244		
FOR	165	67.62%	
AGAINST	79	32.38%	

Election Summary Report
2013 Municipal General
Summary For SG06, All Counters, All Races
Official Election Results

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Time: 10:54:15
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Registered Voters 849 - Cards Cast 235 27.68%

Num. Report Precinct 1 - Num. Reporting 1 100.00%

St George City Mayor		Total	
Number of Precincts	1		
Precincts Reporting	1	100.0 %	
Times Counted	235/849	27.7 %	
Total Votes	233		
Jon Pike	95	40.77%	
Daniel D. McArthur	138	59.23%	
Write-in Votes	0	0.00%	

St George City Council		Total	
Number of Precincts	1		
Precincts Reporting	1	100.0 %	
Times Counted	235/849	27.7 %	
Total Votes	428		
Tara Dunn	61	14.25%	
Michele Randall	160	37.38%	
Joe Bowcutt	122	28.50%	
Ed Baca	83	19.39%	
Write-in Votes	2	0.47%	

School Bond/Proposition 9		Total	
Number of Precincts	1		
Precincts Reporting	1	100.0 %	
Times Counted	235/849	27.7 %	
Total Votes	229		
FOR	155	67.69%	
AGAINST	74	32.31%	

Election Summary Report
2013 Municipal General
Summary For SG07, All Counters, All Races
Official Election Results

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Registered Voters 624 - Cards Cast 241 38.62%

Num. Report Precinct 1 - Num. Reporting 1 100.00%

St George City Mayor		Total	
Number of Precincts	1		
Precincts Reporting	1	100.0 %	
Times Counted	241/624	38.6 %	
Total Votes	238		
Jon Pike	104	43.70%	
Daniel D. McArthur	132	55.46%	
Write-in Votes	2	0.84%	

St George City Council		Total	
Number of Precincts	1		
Precincts Reporting	1	100.0 %	
Times Counted	241/624	38.6 %	
Total Votes	445		
Tara Dunn	79	17.75%	
Michele Randall	153	34.38%	
Joe Bowcutt	116	26.07%	
Ed Baca	93	20.90%	
Write-in Votes	4	0.90%	

School Bond/Proposition 9		Total	
Number of Precincts	1		
Precincts Reporting	1	100.0 %	
Times Counted	241/624	38.6 %	
Total Votes	230		
FOR	150	65.22%	
AGAINST	80	34.78%	

Election Summary Report
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Registered Voters 799 - Cards Cast 320 40.05%

Num. Report Precinct 1 - Num. Reporting 1 100.00%

St George City Mayor		Total	
Number of Precincts		1	
Precincts Reporting		1	100.0 %
Times Counted	320/799		40.1 %
Total Votes		318	
Jon Pike		170	53.46%
Daniel D. McArthur		146	45.91%
Write-in Votes		2	0.63%

St George City Council		Total	
Number of Precincts		1	
Precincts Reporting		1	100.0 %
Times Counted	320/799		40.1 %
Total Votes		585	
Tara Dunn		90	15.38%
Michele Randall		175	29.91%
Joe Bowcutt		246	42.05%
Ed Baca		73	12.48%
Write-in Votes		1	0.17%

School Bond/Proposition 9		Total	
Number of Precincts		1	
Precincts Reporting		1	100.0 %
Times Counted	320/799		40.1 %
Total Votes		308	
FOR		181	58.77%
AGAINST		127	41.23%

Election Summary Report
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Summary For SG09, All Counters, All Races
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Registered Voters 813 - Cards Cast 281 34.56%

Num. Report Precinct 1 - Num. Reporting 1 100.00%

St George City Mayor			
	Total		
Number of Precincts	1		
Precincts Reporting	1	100.0 %	
Times Counted	281/813	34.6 %	
Total Votes	279		
Jon Pike	168	60.22%	
Daniel D. McArthur	111	39.78%	
Write-in Votes	0	0.00%	

St George City Council			
	Total		
Number of Precincts	1		
Precincts Reporting	1	100.0 %	
Times Counted	281/813	34.6 %	
Total Votes	492		
Tara Dunn	136	27.64%	
Michele Randall	147	29.88%	
Joe Bowcutt	100	20.33%	
Ed Baca	108	21.95%	
Write-in Votes	1	0.20%	

School Bond/Proposition 9			
	Total		
Number of Precincts	1		
Precincts Reporting	1	100.0 %	
Times Counted	281/813	34.6 %	
Total Votes	272		
FOR	140	51.47%	
AGAINST	132	48.53%	

Election Summary Report
2013 Municipal General
Summary For SG10, All Counters, All Races
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Registered Voters 433 - Cards Cast 180 41.57%

Num. Report Precinct 1 - Num. Reporting 1 100.00%

St George City Mayor		Total	
Number of Precincts	1		
Precincts Reporting	1	100.0 %	
Times Counted	180/433	41.6 %	
Total Votes	180		
Jon Pike	88	48.89%	
Daniel D. McArthur	92	51.11%	
Write-in Votes	0	0.00%	

St George City Council		Total	
Number of Precincts	1		
Precincts Reporting	1	100.0 %	
Times Counted	180/433	41.6 %	
Total Votes	330		
Tara Dunn	47	14.24%	
Michele Randall	115	34.85%	
Joe Bowcutt	118	35.76%	
Ed Baca	50	15.15%	
Write-in Votes	0	0.00%	

School Bond/Proposition 9		Total	
Number of Precincts	1		
Precincts Reporting	1	100.0 %	
Times Counted	180/433	41.6 %	
Total Votes	170		
FOR	98	57.65%	
AGAINST	72	42.35%	

Election Summary Report
2013 Municipal General
Summary For SG11, All Counters, All Races
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Registered Voters 619 - Cards Cast 224 36.19%

Num. Report Precinct 1 - Num. Reporting 1 100.00%

St George City Mayor		Total	
Number of Precincts		1	
Precincts Reporting		1	100.0 %
Times Counted	224/619		36.2 %
Total Votes		222	
Jon Pike		124	55.86%
Daniel D. McArthur		98	44.14%
Write-in Votes		0	0.00%

St George City Council		Total	
Number of Precincts		1	
Precincts Reporting		1	100.0 %
Times Counted	224/619		36.2 %
Total Votes		409	
Tara Dunn		71	17.36%
Michele Randall		134	32.76%
Joe Bowcutt		117	28.61%
Ed Baca		87	21.27%
Write-in Votes		0	0.00%

School Bond/Proposition 9		Total	
Number of Precincts		1	
Precincts Reporting		1	100.0 %
Times Counted	224/619		36.2 %
Total Votes		219	
FOR		112	51.14%
AGAINST		107	48.86%

Election Summary Report
2013 Municipal General
Summary For SG12, All Counters, All Races
Official Election Results

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Registered Voters 889 - Cards Cast 254 28.57%

Num. Report Precinct 1 - Num. Reporting 1 100.00%

St George City Mayor		Total	
Number of Precincts		1	
Precincts Reporting		1	100.0 %
Times Counted	254/889		28.6 %
Total Votes		253	
Jon Pike		142	56.13%
Daniel D. McArthur		110	43.48%
Write-in Votes		1	0.40%

St George City Council		Total	
Number of Precincts		1	
Precincts Reporting		1	100.0 %
Times Counted	254/889		28.6 %
Total Votes		459	
Tara Dunn		122	26.58%
Michele Randall		132	28.76%
Joe Bowcutt		113	24.62%
Ed Baca		92	20.04%
Write-in Votes		0	0.00%

School Bond/ Proposition 9		Total	
Number of Precincts		1	
Precincts Reporting		1	100.0 %
Times Counted	254/889		28.6 %
Total Votes		249	
FOR		146	58.63%
AGAINST		103	41.37%

Election Summary Report
2013 Municipal General
Summary For SG13, All Counters, All Races
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Registered Voters 794 - Cards Cast 152 19.14%

Num. Report Precinct 1 - Num. Reporting 1 100.00%

St George City Mayor		Total	
Number of Precincts		1	
Precincts Reporting		1	100.0 %
Times Counted	152/794		19.1 %
Total Votes		149	
Jon Pike		99	66.44%
Daniel D. McArthur		49	32.89%
Write-in Votes		1	0.67%

St George City Council		Total	
Number of Precincts		1	
Precincts Reporting		1	100.0 %
Times Counted	152/794		19.1 %
Total Votes		253	
Tara Dunn		70	27.67%
Michele Randall		65	25.69%
Joe Bowcutt		55	21.74%
Ed Baca		62	24.51%
Write-in Votes		1	0.40%

School Bond/Proposition 9		Total	
Number of Precincts		1	
Precincts Reporting		1	100.0 %
Times Counted	152/794		19.1 %
Total Votes		149	
FOR		84	56.38%
AGAINST		65	43.62%

**Election Summary Report
2013 Municipal General
Summary For SG14, All Counters, All Races
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Registered Voters 1176 - Cards Cast 415 35.29%

Num. Report Precinct 1 - Num. Reporting 1 100.00%

St George City Mayor		Total	
Number of Precincts		1	
Precincts Reporting		1	100.0 %
Times Counted	415/1176		35.3 %
Total Votes		412	
Jon Pike		296	71.84%
Daniel D. McArthur		116	28.16%
Write-in Votes		0	0.00%

St George City Council		Total	
Number of Precincts		1	
Precincts Reporting		1	100.0 %
Times Counted	415/1176		35.3 %
Total Votes		735	
Tara Dunn		226	30.75%
Michele Randall		197	26.80%
Joe Bowcutt		140	19.05%
Ed Baca		171	23.27%
Write-in Votes		1	0.14%

School Bond/Proposition 9		Total	
Number of Precincts		1	
Precincts Reporting		1	100.0 %
Times Counted	415/1176		35.3 %
Total Votes		400	
FOR		188	47.00%
AGAINST		212	53.00%

Election Summary Report
2013 Municipal General
Summary For SG15, All Counters, All Races
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Registered Voters 963 - Cards Cast 301 31.26%

Num. Report Precinct 1 - Num. Reporting 1 100.00%

St George City Mayor		Total	
Number of Precincts	1		
Precincts Reporting	1	100.0 %	
Times Counted	301/963	31.3 %	
Total Votes	298		
Jon Pike	171	57.38%	
Daniel D. McArthur	122	40.94%	
Write-in Votes	5	1.68%	

St George City Council		Total	
Number of Precincts	1		
Precincts Reporting	1	100.0 %	
Times Counted	301/963	31.3 %	
Total Votes	534		
Tara Dunn	129	24.16%	
Michele Randall	166	31.09%	
Joe Bowcutt	126	23.60%	
Ed Baca	112	20.97%	
Write-in Votes	1	0.19%	

School Bond/Proposition 9		Total	
Number of Precincts	1		
Precincts Reporting	1	100.0 %	
Times Counted	301/963	31.3 %	
Total Votes	297		
FOR	162	54.55%	
AGAINST	135	45.45%	

Election Summary Report
2013 Municipal General
Summary For SG16, All Counters, All Races
Official Election Results

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Registered Voters 818 - Cards Cast 328 40.10%

Num. Report Precinct 1 - Num. Reporting 1 100.00%

St George City Mayor			
	Total		
Number of Precincts	1		
Precincts Reporting	1	100.0 %	
Times Counted	328/818	40.1 %	
Total Votes	323		
Jon Pike	193	59.75%	
Daniel D. McArthur	128	39.63%	
Write-in Votes	2	0.62%	

St George City Council			
	Total		
Number of Precincts	1		
Precincts Reporting	1	100.0 %	
Times Counted	328/818	40.1 %	
Total Votes	594		
Tara Dunn	141	23.74%	
Michele Randall	181	30.47%	
Joe Bowcutt	106	17.85%	
Ed Baca	166	27.95%	
Write-in Votes	0	0.00%	

School Bond/Proposition 9			
	Total		
Number of Precincts	1		
Precincts Reporting	1	100.0 %	
Times Counted	328/818	40.1 %	
Total Votes	321		
FOR	154	47.98%	
AGAINST	167	52.02%	

Election Summary Report
2013 Municipal General
Summary For SG17, All Counters, All Races
Official Election Results

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Registered Voters 920 - Cards Cast 367 39.89%

Num. Report Precinct 1 - Num. Reporting 1 100.00%

St George City Mayor		Total	
Number of Precincts		1	
Precincts Reporting		1	100.0 %
Times Counted	367/920		39.9 %
Total Votes		364	
Jon Pike		227	62.36%
Daniel D. McArthur		137	37.64%
Write-in Votes		0	0.00%

St George City Council		Total	
Number of Precincts		1	
Precincts Reporting		1	100.0 %
Times Counted	367/920		39.9 %
Total Votes		666	
Tara Dunn		170	25.53%
Michele Randall		195	29.28%
Joe Bowcutt		138	20.72%
Ed Baca		162	24.32%
Write-in Votes		1	0.15%

School Bond/Proposition 9		Total	
Number of Precincts		1	
Precincts Reporting		1	100.0 %
Times Counted	367/920		39.9 %
Total Votes		359	
FOR		174	48.47%
AGAINST		185	51.53%

**Election Summary Report
2013 Municipal General
Summary For SG18, All Counters, All Races
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Registered Voters 963 - Cards Cast 391 40.60%

Num. Report Precinct 1 - Num. Reporting 1 100.00%

St George City Mayor		
	Total	
Number of Precincts	1	
Precincts Reporting	1	100.0 %
Times Counted	391/963	40.6 %
Total Votes	386	
Jon Pike	191	49.48%
Daniel D. McArthur	193	50.00%
Write-in Votes	2	0.52%

St George City Council		
	Total	
Number of Precincts	1	
Precincts Reporting	1	100.0 %
Times Counted	391/963	40.6 %
Total Votes	705	
Tara Dunn	146	20.71%
Michele Randall	245	34.75%
Joe Bowcutt	159	22.55%
Ed Baca	154	21.84%
Write-in Votes	1	0.14%

School Bond/Proposition 9		
	Total	
Number of Precincts	1	
Precincts Reporting	1	100.0 %
Times Counted	391/963	40.6 %
Total Votes	387	
FOR	230	59.43%
AGAINST	157	40.57%

**Election Summary Report
2013 Municipal General
Summary For SG19, All Counters, All Races
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Registered Voters 1043 - Cards Cast 304 29.15%

Num. Report Precinct 1 - Num. Reporting 1 100.00%

St George City Mayor			
	Total		
Number of Precincts	1		
Precincts Reporting	1	100.0 %	
Times Counted	304/1043	29.1 %	
Total Votes	298		
Jon Pike	187	62.75%	
Daniel D. McArthur	110	36.91%	
Write-in Votes	1	0.34%	

St George City Council			
	Total		
Number of Precincts	1		
Precincts Reporting	1	100.0 %	
Times Counted	304/1043	29.1 %	
Total Votes	546		
Tara Dunn	116	21.25%	
Michele Randall	168	30.77%	
Joe Bowcutt	136	24.91%	
Ed Baca	123	22.53%	
Write-in Votes	3	0.55%	

School Bond/Proposition 9			
	Total		
Number of Precincts	1		
Precincts Reporting	1	100.0 %	
Times Counted	304/1043	29.1 %	
Total Votes	299		
FOR	180	60.20%	
AGAINST	119	39.80%	

Election Summary Report
2013 Municipal General
Summary For SG20, All Counters, All Races
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Registered Voters 1153 - Cards Cast 419 36.34%

Num. Report Precinct 1 - Num. Reporting 1 100.00%

St George City Mayor		Total	
Number of Precincts		1	
Precincts Reporting		1	100.0 %
Times Counted	419/1153		36.3 %
Total Votes		415	
Jon Pike		259	62.41%
Daniel D. McArthur		156	37.59%
Write-in Votes		0	0.00%

St George City Council		Total	
Number of Precincts		1	
Precincts Reporting		1	100.0 %
Times Counted	419/1153		36.3 %
Total Votes		771	
Tara Dunn		167	21.66%
Michele Randall		258	33.46%
Joe Bowcutt		159	20.62%
Ed Baca		187	24.25%
Write-in Votes		0	0.00%

School Bond/Proposition 9		Total	
Number of Precincts		1	
Precincts Reporting		1	100.0 %
Times Counted	419/1153		36.3 %
Total Votes		407	
FOR		205	50.37%
AGAINST		202	49.63%

Election Summary Report
2013 Municipal General
Summary For SG21, All Counters, All Races
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Registered Voters 958 - Cards Cast 289 30.17%

Num. Report Precinct 1 - Num. Reporting 1 100.00%

St George City Mayor		Total	
Number of Precincts		1	
Precincts Reporting		1	100.0 %
Times Counted	289/958		30.2 %
Total Votes		286	
Jon Pike		170	59.44%
Daniel D. McArthur		116	40.56%
Write-in Votes		0	0.00%

St George City Council		Total	
Number of Precincts		1	
Precincts Reporting		1	100.0 %
Times Counted	289/958		30.2 %
Total Votes		532	
Tara Dunn		143	26.88%
Michele Randall		151	28.38%
Joe Bowcutt		111	20.86%
Ed Baca		124	23.31%
Write-in Votes		3	0.56%

School Bond/Proposition 9		Total	
Number of Precincts		1	
Precincts Reporting		1	100.0 %
Times Counted	289/958		30.2 %
Total Votes		285	
FOR		163	57.19%
AGAINST		122	42.81%

Election Summary Report
2013 Municipal General
Summary For SG22, All Counters, All Races
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Registered Voters 878 - Cards Cast 439 50.00%

Num. Report Precinct 1 - Num. Reporting 1 100.00%

St George City Mayor			
	Total		
Number of Precincts	1		
Precincts Reporting	1	100.0 %	
Times Counted	439/878	50.0 %	
Total Votes	437		
Jon Pike	319	73.00%	
Daniel D. McArthur	116	26.54%	
Write-in Votes	2	0.46%	

St George City Council			
	Total		
Number of Precincts	1		
Precincts Reporting	1	100.0 %	
Times Counted	439/878	50.0 %	
Total Votes	780		
Tara Dunn	204	26.15%	
Michele Randall	214	27.44%	
Joe Bowcutt	163	20.90%	
Ed Baca	198	25.38%	
Write-in Votes	1	0.13%	

School Bond/Proposition 9			
	Total		
Number of Precincts	1		
Precincts Reporting	1	100.0 %	
Times Counted	439/878	50.0 %	
Total Votes	421		
FOR	234	55.58%	
AGAINST	187	44.42%	

Election Summary Report
2013 Municipal General
Summary For SG23, All Counters, All Races
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Registered Voters 959 - Cards Cast 437 45.57%

Num. Report Precinct 1 - Num. Reporting 1 100.00%

St George City Mayor		
	Total	
Number of Precincts	1	
Precincts Reporting	1	100.0 %
Times Counted	437/959	45.6 %
Total Votes	431	
Jon Pike	332	77.03%
Daniel D. McArthur	99	22.97%
Write-in Votes	0	0.00%

St George City Council		
	Total	
Number of Precincts	1	
Precincts Reporting	1	100.0 %
Times Counted	437/959	45.6 %
Total Votes	779	
Tara Dunn	199	25.55%
Michele Randall	231	29.65%
Joe Bowcutt	176	22.59%
Ed Baca	172	22.08%
Write-in Votes	1	0.13%

School Bond/Proposition 9		
	Total	
Number of Precincts	1	
Precincts Reporting	1	100.0 %
Times Counted	437/959	45.6 %
Total Votes	420	
FOR	194	46.19%
AGAINST	226	53.81%

Election Summary Report
2013 Municipal General
Summary For SG24, All Counters, All Races
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Registered Voters 547 - Cards Cast 309 56.49%

Num. Report Precinct 1 - Num. Reporting 1 100.00%

St George City Mayor			
	Total		
Number of Precincts	1		
Precincts Reporting	1	100.0 %	
Times Counted	309/547	56.5 %	
Total Votes	308		
Jon Pike	242	78.57%	
Daniel D. McArthur	65	21.10%	
Write-in Votes	1	0.32%	

St George City Council			
	Total		
Number of Precincts	1		
Precincts Reporting	1	100.0 %	
Times Counted	309/547	56.5 %	
Total Votes	555		
Tara Dunn	118	21.26%	
Michele Randall	169	30.45%	
Joe Bowcutt	115	20.72%	
Ed Baca	151	27.21%	
Write-in Votes	2	0.36%	

School Bond/Proposition 9			
	Total		
Number of Precincts	1		
Precincts Reporting	1	100.0 %	
Times Counted	309/547	56.5 %	
Total Votes	298		
FOR	150	50.34%	
AGAINST	148	49.66%	

**Election Summary Report
2013 Municipal General
Summary For SG25, All Counters, All Races
Official Election Results**

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Registered Voters 655 - Cards Cast 340 51.91%

Num. Report Precinct 1 - Num. Reporting 1 100.00%

St George City Mayor		Total	
Number of Precincts		1	
Precincts Reporting		1	100.0 %
Times Counted	340/655		51.9 %
Total Votes		336	
Jon Pike		289	86.01%
Daniel D. McArthur		47	13.99%
Write-in Votes		0	0.00%

St George City Council		Total	
Number of Precincts		1	
Precincts Reporting		1	100.0 %
Times Counted	340/655		51.9 %
Total Votes		620	
Tara Dunn		134	21.61%
Michele Randall		210	33.87%
Joe Bowcutt		176	28.39%
Ed Baca		100	16.13%
Write-in Votes		0	0.00%

School Bond/Proposition 9		Total	
Number of Precincts		1	
Precincts Reporting		1	100.0 %
Times Counted	340/655		51.9 %
Total Votes		331	
FOR		230	69.49%
AGAINST		101	30.51%

Election Summary Report
2013 Municipal General
Summary For SG26, All Counters, All Races
Official Election Results

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Registered Voters 810 - Cards Cast 370 45.68%

Num. Report Precinct 1 - Num. Reporting 1 100.00%

St George City Mayor			
	Total		
Number of Precincts	1		
Precincts Reporting	1	100.0 %	
Times Counted	370/810	45.7 %	
Total Votes	368		
Jon Pike	279	75.82%	
Daniel D. McArthur	89	24.18%	
Write-in Votes	0	0.00%	

St George City Council			
	Total		
Number of Precincts	1		
Precincts Reporting	1	100.0 %	
Times Counted	370/810	45.7 %	
Total Votes	647		
Tara Dunn	102	15.77%	
Michele Randall	236	36.48%	
Joe Bowcutt	183	28.28%	
Ed Baca	126	19.47%	
Write-in Votes	0	0.00%	

School Bond/Proposition 9			
	Total		
Number of Precincts	1		
Precincts Reporting	1	100.0 %	
Times Counted	370/810	45.7 %	
Total Votes	354		
FOR	171	48.31%	
AGAINST	183	51.69%	

Election Summary Report
2013 Municipal General
Summary For SG27, All Counters, All Races
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Registered Voters 849 - Cards Cast 229 26.97%

Num. Report Precinct 1 - Num. Reporting 1 100.00%

St George City Mayor			
	Total		
Number of Precincts	1		
Precincts Reporting	1	100.0 %	
Times Counted	229/849	27.0 %	
Total Votes	226		
Jon Pike	133	58.85%	
Daniel D. McArthur	92	40.71%	
Write-in Votes	1	0.44%	

St George City Council			
	Total		
Number of Precincts	1		
Precincts Reporting	1	100.0 %	
Times Counted	229/849	27.0 %	
Total Votes	402		
Tara Dunn	106	26.37%	
Michele Randall	118	29.35%	
Joe Bowcutt	96	23.88%	
Ed Baca	82	20.40%	
Write-in Votes	0	0.00%	

School Bond/Proposition 9			
	Total		
Number of Precincts	1		
Precincts Reporting	1	100.0 %	
Times Counted	229/849	27.0 %	
Total Votes	225		
FOR	167	74.22%	
AGAINST	58	25.78%	

Election Summary Report
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Registered Voters 1122 - Cards Cast 466 41.53%

Num. Report Precinct 1 - Num. Reporting 1 100.00%

St George City Mayor		Total	
Number of Precincts		1	
Precincts Reporting		1	100.0 %
Times Counted	466/1122		41.5 %
Total Votes		464	
Jon Pike		275	59.27%
Daniel D. McArthur		188	40.52%
Write-in Votes		1	0.22%

St George City Council		Total	
Number of Precincts		1	
Precincts Reporting		1	100.0 %
Times Counted	466/1122		41.5 %
Total Votes		860	
Tara Dunn		168	19.53%
Michele Randall		301	35.00%
Joe Bowcutt		190	22.09%
Ed Baca		197	22.91%
Write-in Votes		4	0.47%

School Bond/Proposition 9		Total	
Number of Precincts		1	
Precincts Reporting		1	100.0 %
Times Counted	466/1122		41.5 %
Total Votes		455	
FOR		279	61.32%
AGAINST		176	38.68%

**Election Summary Report
2013 Municipal General
Summary For SG29, All Counters, All Races
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Registered Voters 881 - Cards Cast 340 38.59%

Num. Report Precinct 1 - Num. Reporting 1 100.00%

St George City Mayor		
	Total	
Number of Precincts	1	
Precincts Reporting	1	100.0 %
Times Counted	340/881	38.6 %
Total Votes	339	
Jon Pike	177	52.21%
Daniel D. McArthur	160	47.20%
Write-in Votes	2	0.59%

St George City Council		
	Total	
Number of Precincts	1	
Precincts Reporting	1	100.0 %
Times Counted	340/881	38.6 %
Total Votes	627	
Tara Dunn	126	20.10%
Michele Randall	225	35.89%
Joe Bowcutt	141	22.49%
Ed Baca	135	21.53%
Write-in Votes	0	0.00%

School Bond/Proposition 9		
	Total	
Number of Precincts	1	
Precincts Reporting	1	100.0 %
Times Counted	340/881	38.6 %
Total Votes	333	
FOR	197	59.16%
AGAINST	136	40.84%

**Election Summary Report
2013 Municipal General
Summary For SG30, All Counters, All Races
Official Election Results**

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Registered Voters 1203 - Cards Cast 524 43.56%

Num. Report Precinct 1 - Num. Reporting 1 100.00%

St George City Mayor			
	Total		
Number of Precincts	1		
Precincts Reporting	1	100.0 %	
Times Counted	524/1203	43.6 %	
Total Votes	517		
Jon Pike	331	64.02%	
Daniel D. McArthur	184	35.59%	
Write-in Votes	2	0.39%	

St George City Council			
	Total		
Number of Precincts	1		
Precincts Reporting	1	100.0 %	
Times Counted	524/1203	43.6 %	
Total Votes	953		
Tara Dunn	212	22.25%	
Michele Randall	326	34.21%	
Joe Bowcutt	194	20.36%	
Ed Baca	219	22.98%	
Write-in Votes	2	0.21%	

School Bond/Proposition 9			
	Total		
Number of Precincts	1		
Precincts Reporting	1	100.0 %	
Times Counted	524/1203	43.6 %	
Total Votes	518		
FOR	276	53.28%	
AGAINST	242	46.72%	

Election Summary Report
2013 Municipal General
Summary For SG31, All Counters, All Races
Official Election Results

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Registered Voters 890 - Cards Cast 394 44.27%

Num. Report Precinct 1 - Num. Reporting 1 100.00%

St George City Mayor		
	Total	
Number of Precincts	1	
Precincts Reporting	1	100.0 %
Times Counted	394/890	44.3 %
Total Votes	392	
Jon Pike	186	47.45%
Daniel D. McArthur	206	52.55%
Write-in Votes	0	0.00%

St George City Council		
	Total	
Number of Precincts	1	
Precincts Reporting	1	100.0 %
Times Counted	394/890	44.3 %
Total Votes	726	
Tara Dunn	123	16.94%
Michele Randall	247	34.02%
Joe Bowcutt	178	24.52%
Ed Baca	178	24.52%
Write-in Votes	0	0.00%

School Bond/Proposition 9		
	Total	
Number of Precincts	1	
Precincts Reporting	1	100.0 %
Times Counted	394/890	44.3 %
Total Votes	388	
FOR	231	59.54%
AGAINST	157	40.46%

**Election Summary Report
2013 Municipal General
Summary For SG32, All Counters, All Races
Official Election Results**

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Registered Voters 934 - Cards Cast 414 44.33%

Num. Report Precinct 1 - Num. Reporting 1 100.00%

St George City Mayor			
	Total		
Number of Precincts	1		
Precincts Reporting	1	100.0 %	
Times Counted	414/934	44.3 %	
Total Votes	413		
Jon Pike	184	44.55%	
Daniel D. McArthur	227	54.96%	
Write-in Votes	2	0.48%	

St George City Council			
	Total		
Number of Precincts	1		
Precincts Reporting	1	100.0 %	
Times Counted	414/934	44.3 %	
Total Votes	779		
Tara Dunn	101	12.97%	
Michele Randall	297	38.13%	
Joe Bowcutt	212	27.21%	
Ed Baca	164	21.05%	
Write-in Votes	5	0.64%	

School Bond/Proposition 9			
	Total		
Number of Precincts	1		
Precincts Reporting	1	100.0 %	
Times Counted	414/934	44.3 %	
Total Votes	407		
FOR	246	60.44%	
AGAINST	161	39.56%	

Election Summary Report
2013 Municipal General
Summary For SG33, All Counters, All Races
Official Election Results

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Registered Voters 599 - Cards Cast 307 51.25%

Num. Report Precinct 1 - Num. Reporting 1 100.00%

St George City Mayor			
	Total		
Number of Precincts	1		
Precincts Reporting	1	100.0 %	
Times Counted	307/599	51.3 %	
Total Votes	305		
Jon Pike	133	43.61%	
Daniel D. McArthur	172	56.39%	
Write-in Votes	0	0.00%	

St George City Council			
	Total		
Number of Precincts	1		
Precincts Reporting	1	100.0 %	
Times Counted	307/599	51.3 %	
Total Votes	567		
Tara Dunn	77	13.58%	
Michele Randall	196	34.57%	
Joe Bowcutt	149	26.28%	
Ed Baca	143	25.22%	
Write-in Votes	2	0.35%	

School Bond/Proposition 9			
	Total		
Number of Precincts	1		
Precincts Reporting	1	100.0 %	
Times Counted	307/599	51.3 %	
Total Votes	297		
FOR	183	61.62%	
AGAINST	114	38.38%	

**Election Summary Report
2013 Municipal General
Summary For SG34, All Counters, All Races
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Registered Voters 1005 - Cards Cast 335 33.33%

Num. Report Precinct 1 - Num. Reporting 1 100.00%

St George City Mayor		Total	
Number of Precincts		1	
Precincts Reporting		1	100.0 %
Times Counted	335/1005		33.3 %
Total Votes		335	
Jon Pike		220	65.67%
Daniel D. McArthur		111	33.13%
Write-in Votes		4	1.19%

St George City Council		Total	
Number of Precincts		1	
Precincts Reporting		1	100.0 %
Times Counted	335/1005		33.3 %
Total Votes		589	
Tara Dunn		127	21.56%
Michele Randall		125	21.22%
Joe Bowcutt		110	18.68%
Ed Baca		226	38.37%
Write-in Votes		1	0.17%

School Bond/Proposition 9		Total	
Number of Precincts		1	
Precincts Reporting		1	100.0 %
Times Counted	335/1005		33.3 %
Total Votes		318	
FOR		169	53.14%
AGAINST		149	46.86%

Election Summary Report
2013 Municipal General
Summary For SG35, All Counters, All Races
Official Election Results

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Registered Voters 856 - Cards Cast 251 29.32%

Num. Report Precinct 1 - Num. Reporting 1 100.00%

St George City Mayor			
	Total		
Number of Precincts	1		
Precincts Reporting	1	100.0 %	
Times Counted	251/856	29.3 %	
Total Votes	250		
Jon Pike	148	59.20%	
Daniel D. McArthur	101	40.40%	
Write-in Votes	1	0.40%	

St George City Council			
	Total		
Number of Precincts	1		
Precincts Reporting	1	100.0 %	
Times Counted	251/856	29.3 %	
Total Votes	463		
Tara Dunn	135	29.16%	
Michele Randall	135	29.16%	
Joe Bowcutt	93	20.09%	
Ed Baca	100	21.60%	
Write-in Votes	0	0.00%	

School Bond/Proposition 9			
	Total		
Number of Precincts	1		
Precincts Reporting	1	100.0 %	
Times Counted	251/856	29.3 %	
Total Votes	249		
FOR	144	57.83%	
AGAINST	105	42.17%	

Election Summary Report
2013 Municipal General
Summary For SG36, All Counters, All Races
Official Election Results

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Registered Voters 808 - Cards Cast 292 36.14%

Num. Report Precinct 1 - Num. Reporting 1 100.00%

St George City Mayor			
	Total		
Number of Precincts	1		
Precincts Reporting	1	100.0 %	
Times Counted	292/808	36.1 %	
Total Votes	285		
Jon Pike	154	54.04%	
Daniel D. McArthur	129	45.26%	
Write-in Votes	2	0.70%	

St George City Council			
	Total		
Number of Precincts	1		
Precincts Reporting	1	100.0 %	
Times Counted	292/808	36.1 %	
Total Votes	535		
Tara Dunn	141	26.36%	
Michele Randall	167	31.21%	
Joe Bowcutt	105	19.63%	
Ed Baca	121	22.62%	
Write-in Votes	1	0.19%	

School Bond/Proposition 9			
	Total		
Number of Precincts	1		
Precincts Reporting	1	100.0 %	
Times Counted	292/808	36.1 %	
Total Votes	288		
FOR	163	56.60%	
AGAINST	125	43.40%	

Election Summary Report
2013 Municipal General
Summary For SG37, All Counters, All Races
Official Election Results

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Registered Voters 909 - Cards Cast 295 32.45%

Num. Report Precinct 1 - Num. Reporting 1 100.00%

St George City Mayor		Total	
Number of Precincts	1		
Precincts Reporting	1	100.0 %	
Times Counted	295/909	32.5 %	
Total Votes	294		
Jon Pike	124	42.18%	
Daniel D. McArthur	168	57.14%	
Write-in Votes	2	0.68%	

St George City Council		Total	
Number of Precincts	1		
Precincts Reporting	1	100.0 %	
Times Counted	295/909	32.5 %	
Total Votes	536		
Tara Dunn	147	27.43%	
Michele Randall	171	31.90%	
Joe Bowcutt	126	23.51%	
Ed Baca	92	17.16%	
Write-in Votes	0	0.00%	

School Bond/Proposition 9		Total	
Number of Precincts	1		
Precincts Reporting	1	100.0 %	
Times Counted	295/909	32.5 %	
Total Votes	283		
FOR	170	60.07%	
AGAINST	113	39.93%	

Election Summary Report
2013 Municipal General
Summary For SG38, All Counters, All Races
Official Election Results

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Registered Voters 802 - Cards Cast 163 20.32%

Num. Report Precinct 1 - Num. Reporting 1 100.00%

St George City Mayor			
	Total		
Number of Precincts	1		
Precincts Reporting	1	100.0 %	
Times Counted	163/802	20.3 %	
Total Votes	159		
Jon Pike	109	68.55%	
Daniel D. McArthur	49	30.82%	
Write-in Votes	1	0.63%	

St George City Council			
	Total		
Number of Precincts	1		
Precincts Reporting	1	100.0 %	
Times Counted	163/802	20.3 %	
Total Votes	289		
Tara Dunn	83	28.72%	
Michele Randall	80	27.68%	
Joe Bowcutt	51	17.65%	
Ed Baca	71	24.57%	
Write-in Votes	4	1.38%	

School Bond/Proposition 9			
	Total		
Number of Precincts	1		
Precincts Reporting	1	100.0 %	
Times Counted	163/802	20.3 %	
Total Votes	162		
FOR	92	56.79%	
AGAINST	70	43.21%	

Election Summary Report
2013 Municipal General
Summary For SG39, All Counters, All Races
Official Election Results

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Registered Voters 878 - Cards Cast 403 45.90%

Num. Report Precinct 1 - Num. Reporting 1 100.00%

St George City Mayor			
	Total		
Number of Precincts	1		
Precincts Reporting	1	100.0 %	
Times Counted	403/878	45.9 %	
Total Votes	400		
Jon Pike	320	80.00%	
Daniel D. McArthur	80	20.00%	
Write-in Votes	0	0.00%	

St George City Council			
	Total		
Number of Precincts	1		
Precincts Reporting	1	100.0 %	
Times Counted	403/878	45.9 %	
Total Votes	733		
Tara Dunn	216	29.47%	
Michele Randall	226	30.83%	
Joe Bowcutt	106	14.46%	
Ed Baca	185	25.24%	
Write-in Votes	0	0.00%	

School Bond Proposition 9			
	Total		
Number of Precincts	1		
Precincts Reporting	1	100.0 %	
Times Counted	403/878	45.9 %	
Total Votes	394		
FOR	186	47.21%	
AGAINST	208	52.79%	

Election Summary Report
2013 Municipal General
Summary For SG40, All Counters, All Races
Official Election Results

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Registered Voters 1354 - Cards Cast 509 37.59%

Num. Report Precinct 1 - Num. Reporting 1 100.00%

St George City Mayor		Total	
Number of Precincts		1	
Precincts Reporting		1	100.0 %
Times Counted	509/1354		37.6 %
Total Votes		502	
Jon Pike		323	64.34%
Daniel D. McArthur		178	35.46%
Write-in Votes		1	0.20%

St George City Council		Total	
Number of Precincts		1	
Precincts Reporting		1	100.0 %
Times Counted	509/1354		37.6 %
Total Votes		922	
Tara Dunn		187	20.28%
Michele Randall		289	31.34%
Joe Bowcutt		213	23.10%
Ed Baca		225	24.40%
Write-in Votes		8	0.87%

School Bond/Proposition 9		Total	
Number of Precincts		1	
Precincts Reporting		1	100.0 %
Times Counted	509/1354		37.6 %
Total Votes		504	
FOR		340	67.46%
AGAINST		164	32.54%

**Election Summary Report
2013 Municipal General
Summary For SG41, All Counters, All Races
Official Election Results**

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Registered Voters 1298 - Cards Cast 689 53.08%

Num. Report Precinct 1 - Num. Reporting 1 100.00%

St George City Mayor		Total	
Number of Precincts		1	
Precincts Reporting		1	100.0 %
Times Counted	689/1298		53.1 %
Total Votes		681	
Jon Pike		547	80.32%
Daniel D. McArthur		134	19.68%
Write-in Votes		0	0.00%

St George City Council		Total	
Number of Precincts		1	
Precincts Reporting		1	100.0 %
Times Counted	689/1298		53.1 %
Total Votes		1208	
Tara Dunn		359	29.72%
Michele Randall		360	29.80%
Joe Bowcutt		193	15.98%
Ed Baca		294	24.34%
Write-in Votes		2	0.17%

School Bond/Proposition 9		Total	
Number of Precincts		1	
Precincts Reporting		1	100.0 %
Times Counted	689/1298		53.1 %
Total Votes		663	
FOR		219	33.03%
AGAINST		444	66.97%

Election Summary Report
2013 Municipal General
Summary For SG42, All Counters, All Races
Official Election Results

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Registered Voters 616 - Cards Cast 217 35.23%

Num. Report Precinct 1 - Num. Reporting 1 100.00%

St George City Mayor		
	Total	
Number of Precincts	1	
Precincts Reporting	1	100.0 %
Times Counted	217/616	35.2 %
Total Votes	217	
Jon Pike	127	58.53%
Daniel D. McArthur	89	41.01%
Write-in Votes	1	0.46%

St George City Council		
	Total	
Number of Precincts	1	
Precincts Reporting	1	100.0 %
Times Counted	217/616	35.2 %
Total Votes	387	
Tara Dunn	80	20.67%
Michele Randall	135	34.88%
Joe Bowcutt	100	25.84%
Ed Baca	69	17.83%
Write-in Votes	3	0.78%

School Bond/Proposition 9		
	Total	
Number of Precincts	1	
Precincts Reporting	1	100.0 %
Times Counted	217/616	35.2 %
Total Votes	216	
FOR	117	54.17%
AGAINST	99	45.83%

Election Summary Report
2013 Municipal General
Summary For SG43, All Counters, All Races
Official Election Results

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Registered Voters 596 - Cards Cast 259 43.46%

Num. Report Precinct 1 - Num. Reporting 1 100.00%

St George City Mayor			
	Total		
Number of Precincts	1		
Precincts Reporting	1	100.0 %	
Times Counted	259/596	43.5 %	
Total Votes	258		
Jon Pike	170	65.89%	
Daniel D. McArthur	88	34.11%	
Write-in Votes	0	0.00%	

St George City Council			
	Total		
Number of Precincts	1		
Precincts Reporting	1	100.0 %	
Times Counted	259/596	43.5 %	
Total Votes	465		
Tara Dunn	102	21.94%	
Michele Randall	142	30.54%	
Joe Bowcutt	124	26.67%	
Ed Baca	95	20.43%	
Write-in Votes	2	0.43%	

School Bond/Proposition 9			
	Total		
Number of Precincts	1		
Precincts Reporting	1	100.0 %	
Times Counted	259/596	43.5 %	
Total Votes	256		
FOR	164	64.06%	
AGAINST	92	35.94%	

Election Summary Report
2013 Municipal General
Summary For SG44, All Counters, All Races
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Registered Voters 356 - Cards Cast 149 41.85%

Num. Report Precinct 1 - Num. Reporting 1 100.00%

St George City Mayor			
	Total		
Number of Precincts	1		
Precincts Reporting	1	100.0 %	
Times Counted	149/356	41.9 %	
Total Votes	149		
Jon Pike	94	63.09%	
Daniel D. McArthur	55	36.91%	
Write-in Votes	0	0.00%	

St George City Council			
	Total		
Number of Precincts	1		
Precincts Reporting	1	100.0 %	
Times Counted	149/356	41.9 %	
Total Votes	282		
Tara Dunn	47	16.67%	
Michele Randall	96	34.04%	
Joe Bowcutt	91	32.27%	
Ed Baca	48	17.02%	
Write-in Votes	0	0.00%	

School Bond/Proposition 9			
	Total		
Number of Precincts	1		
Precincts Reporting	1	100.0 %	
Times Counted	149/356	41.9 %	
Total Votes	145		
FOR	92	63.45%	
AGAINST	53	36.55%	

Statement of Votes Cast
2013 Municipal General
SOVC For St George City, All Counters, All Races
Official Election Results

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	TURN OUT			St George City Mayor							
	Reg. Voters	Cards Cast	% Turnout	Reg. Voters	Times Counted	Total Votes	Jon Pike		Daniel D. McArthur		Write-In Votes
Jurisdiction Wide											
SG01											
Polling	645	137	21.24%	645	137	135	88	65.19%	47	34.81%	0 0.00%
Early	645	26	4.03%	645	26	26	14	53.85%	12	46.15%	0 0.00%
Absentee	645	28	4.34%	645	28	28	14	50.00%	13	46.43%	1 3.57%
Paper At Polls	645	0	0.00%	645	0	0	0	-	0	-	0 0.00%
Provisional	645	2	0.31%	645	2	1	1	100.00%	0	0.00%	0 0.00%
Total	645	193	29.92%	645	193	190	117	61.58%	72	37.89%	1 0.53%
SG02											
Polling	556	90	16.19%	556	90	89	42	47.19%	47	52.81%	0 0.00%
Early	556	21	3.78%	556	21	21	12	57.14%	9	42.86%	0 0.00%
Absentee	556	28	5.04%	556	28	28	13	46.43%	15	53.57%	0 0.00%
Paper At Polls	556	1	0.18%	556	1	1	0	0.00%	1	100.00%	0 0.00%
Provisional	556	4	0.72%	556	4	4	4	100.00%	0	0.00%	0 0.00%
Total	556	144	25.90%	556	144	143	71	49.65%	72	50.35%	0 0.00%
SG03											
Polling	651	202	31.03%	651	202	200	75	37.50%	123	61.50%	2 1.00%
Early	651	33	5.07%	651	33	33	7	21.21%	26	78.79%	0 0.00%
Absentee	651	49	7.53%	651	49	49	11	22.45%	38	77.55%	0 0.00%
Paper At Polls	651	0	0.00%	651	0	0	0	-	0	-	0 0.00%
Provisional	651	24	3.69%	651	24	24	18	75.00%	6	25.00%	0 0.00%
Total	651	308	47.31%	651	308	306	111	36.27%	193	63.07%	2 0.65%
SG04											
Polling	531	118	22.22%	531	118	116	73	62.93%	43	37.07%	0 0.00%
Early	531	12	2.26%	531	12	12	6	50.00%	6	50.00%	0 0.00%
Absentee	531	26	4.90%	531	26	25	16	64.00%	9	36.00%	0 0.00%
Paper At Polls	531	0	0.00%	531	0	0	0	-	0	-	0 0.00%
Provisional	531	6	1.13%	531	6	3	2	66.67%	1	33.33%	0 0.00%
Total	531	162	30.51%	531	162	156	97	62.18%	59	37.82%	0 0.00%
SG05											
Polling	619	141	22.78%	619	141	141	59	41.84%	82	58.16%	0 0.00%
Early	619	29	4.68%	619	29	29	10	34.48%	18	62.07%	1 3.45%
Absentee	619	57	9.21%	619	57	56	26	46.43%	30	53.57%	0 0.00%
Paper At Polls	619	0	0.00%	619	0	0	0	-	0	-	0 0.00%
Provisional	619	25	4.04%	619	25	25	18	72.00%	7	28.00%	0 0.00%
Total	619	252	40.71%	619	252	251	113	45.02%	137	54.58%	1 0.40%
SG06											
Polling	849	164	19.32%	849	164	162	62	38.27%	100	61.73%	0 0.00%
Early	849	28	3.30%	849	28	28	14	50.00%	14	50.00%	0 0.00%
Absentee	849	35	4.12%	849	35	35	16	45.71%	19	54.29%	0 0.00%
Paper At Polls	849	0	0.00%	849	0	0	0	-	0	-	0 0.00%
Provisional	849	8	0.94%	849	8	8	3	37.50%	5	62.50%	0 0.00%
Total	849	235	27.68%	849	235	233	95	40.77%	138	59.23%	0 0.00%
SG07											
Polling	624	162	25.96%	624	162	161	65	40.37%	96	59.63%	0 0.00%
Early	624	24	3.85%	624	24	23	12	52.17%	10	43.48%	1 4.35%
Absentee	624	42	6.73%	624	42	41	18	43.90%	23	56.10%	0 0.00%
Paper At Polls	624	2	0.32%	624	2	2	2	100.00%	0	0.00%	0 0.00%
Provisional	624	11	1.76%	624	11	11	7	63.64%	3	27.27%	1 9.09%
Total	624	241	38.62%	624	241	238	104	43.70%	132	55.46%	2 0.84%
SG08											
Polling	799	225	28.16%	799	225	224	116	51.79%	106	47.32%	2 0.89%
Early	799	28	3.50%	799	28	28	19	67.86%	9	32.14%	0 0.00%
Absentee	799	55	6.88%	799	55	54	28	51.85%	26	48.15%	0 0.00%
Paper At Polls	799	0	0.00%	799	0	0	0	-	0	-	0 0.00%
Provisional	799	12	1.50%	799	12	12	7	58.33%	5	41.67%	0 0.00%
Total	799	320	40.05%	799	320	318	170	53.46%	146	45.91%	2 0.63%
SG09											
Polling	813	179	22.02%	813	179	179	113	63.13%	66	36.87%	0 0.00%

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	TURN OUT			St George City Mayor							
	Reg. Voters	Cards Cast	% Turnout	Reg. Voters	Times Counted	Total Votes	Jon Pike		Daniel D. McArthur		Write-In Votes
Early	813	27	3.32%	813	27	27	15	55.56%	12	44.44%	0 0.00%
Absentee	813	59	7.26%	813	59	57	27	47.37%	30	52.63%	0 0.00%
Paper At Polls	813	0	0.00%	813	0	0	0	-	0	-	0 0.00%
Provisional	813	16	1.97%	813	16	16	13	81.25%	3	18.75%	0 0.00%
Total	813	281	34.56%	813	281	279	168	60.22%	111	39.78%	0 0.00%
SG10											
Polling	433	121	27.94%	433	121	121	52	42.98%	69	57.02%	0 0.00%
Early	433	17	3.93%	433	17	17	9	52.94%	8	47.06%	0 0.00%
Absentee	433	37	8.55%	433	37	37	26	70.27%	11	29.73%	0 0.00%
Paper At Polls	433	1	0.23%	433	1	1	0	0.00%	1	100.00%	0 0.00%
Provisional	433	4	0.92%	433	4	4	1	25.00%	3	75.00%	0 0.00%
Total	433	180	41.57%	433	180	180	88	48.89%	92	51.11%	0 0.00%
SG11											
Polling	619	166	26.82%	619	166	165	99	60.00%	66	40.00%	0 0.00%
Early	619	15	2.42%	619	15	15	8	53.33%	7	46.67%	0 0.00%
Absentee	619	32	5.17%	619	32	32	12	37.50%	20	62.50%	0 0.00%
Paper At Polls	619	0	0.00%	619	0	0	0	-	0	-	0 0.00%
Provisional	619	11	1.78%	619	11	10	5	50.00%	5	50.00%	0 0.00%
Total	619	224	36.19%	619	224	222	124	55.86%	98	44.14%	0 0.00%
SG12											
Polling	889	160	18.00%	889	160	160	88	55.00%	72	45.00%	0 0.00%
Early	889	17	1.91%	889	17	17	15	88.24%	2	11.76%	0 0.00%
Absentee	889	69	7.76%	889	69	68	35	51.47%	32	47.06%	1 1.47%
Paper At Polls	889	0	0.00%	889	0	0	0	-	0	-	0 0.00%
Provisional	889	8	0.90%	889	8	8	4	50.00%	4	50.00%	0 0.00%
Total	889	254	28.57%	889	254	253	142	56.13%	110	43.48%	1 0.40%
SG13											
Polling	794	115	14.48%	794	115	113	74	65.49%	39	34.51%	0 0.00%
Early	794	12	1.51%	794	12	12	9	75.00%	2	16.67%	1 8.33%
Absentee	794	21	2.64%	794	21	20	12	60.00%	8	40.00%	0 0.00%
Paper At Polls	794	0	0.00%	794	0	0	0	-	0	-	0 0.00%
Provisional	794	4	0.50%	794	4	4	4	100.00%	0	0.00%	0 0.00%
Total	794	152	19.14%	794	152	149	99	66.44%	49	32.89%	1 0.67%
SG14											
Polling	1176	263	22.36%	1176	263	261	181	69.35%	80	30.65%	0 0.00%
Early	1176	42	3.57%	1176	42	42	40	95.24%	2	4.76%	0 0.00%
Absentee	1176	97	8.25%	1176	97	97	65	67.01%	32	32.99%	0 0.00%
Paper At Polls	1176	0	0.00%	1176	0	0	0	-	0	-	0 0.00%
Provisional	1176	13	1.11%	1176	13	12	10	83.33%	2	16.67%	0 0.00%
Total	1176	415	35.29%	1176	415	412	296	71.84%	116	28.16%	0 0.00%
SG15											
Polling	963	220	22.85%	963	220	219	120	54.79%	94	42.92%	5 2.28%
Early	963	19	1.97%	963	19	19	16	84.21%	3	15.79%	0 0.00%
Absentee	963	55	5.71%	963	55	53	29	54.72%	24	45.28%	0 0.00%
Paper At Polls	963	0	0.00%	963	0	0	0	-	0	-	0 0.00%
Provisional	963	7	0.73%	963	7	7	6	85.71%	1	14.29%	0 0.00%
Total	963	301	31.26%	963	301	298	171	57.38%	122	40.94%	5 1.68%
SG16											
Polling	818	199	24.33%	818	199	196	112	57.14%	82	41.84%	2 1.02%
Early	818	22	2.69%	818	22	21	17	80.95%	4	19.05%	0 0.00%
Absentee	818	102	12.47%	818	102	101	62	61.39%	39	38.61%	0 0.00%
Paper At Polls	818	0	0.00%	818	0	0	0	-	0	-	0 0.00%
Provisional	818	5	0.61%	818	5	5	2	40.00%	3	60.00%	0 0.00%
Total	818	328	40.10%	818	328	323	193	59.75%	128	39.63%	2 0.62%
SG17											
Polling	920	236	25.65%	920	236	233	153	65.67%	80	34.33%	0 0.00%
Early	920	32	3.48%	920	32	32	23	71.88%	9	28.13%	0 0.00%
Absentee	920	95	10.33%	920	95	95	49	51.58%	46	48.42%	0 0.00%
Paper At Polls	920	0	0.00%	920	0	0	0	-	0	-	0 0.00%

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	TURN OUT			St George City Mayor								
	Reg Voters	Cards Cast	% Turnout	Reg. Voters	Times Counted	Total Votes	Jon Pike		Daniel D. McArthur		Write-In Votes	
Provisional	920	4	0.43%	920	4	4	2	50.00%	2	50.00%	0	0.00%
Total SG18	920	367	39.89%	920	367	364	227	62.36%	137	37.64%	0	0.00%
Polling	963	279	28.97%	963	279	277	132	47.65%	143	51.62%	2	0.72%
Early	963	15	1.56%	963	15	15	11	73.33%	4	26.67%	0	0.00%
Absentee	963	63	6.54%	963	63	61	26	42.62%	35	57.38%	0	0.00%
Paper At Polls	963	0	0.00%	963	0	0	0	-	0	-	0	-
Provisional	963	34	3.53%	963	34	33	22	66.67%	11	33.33%	0	0.00%
Total SG19	963	391	40.60%	963	391	386	191	49.48%	193	50.00%	2	0.52%
Polling	1043	208	19.94%	1043	208	206	127	61.65%	78	37.86%	1	0.49%
Early	1043	44	4.22%	1043	44	42	22	52.38%	20	47.62%	0	0.00%
Absentee	1043	46	4.41%	1043	46	45	34	75.56%	11	24.44%	0	0.00%
Paper At Polls	1043	0	0.00%	1043	0	0	0	-	0	-	0	-
Provisional	1043	6	0.58%	1043	6	5	4	80.00%	1	20.00%	0	0.00%
Total SG20	1043	304	29.15%	1043	304	298	187	62.75%	110	36.91%	1	0.34%
Polling	1153	266	23.07%	1153	266	266	166	62.41%	100	37.59%	0	0.00%
Early	1153	53	4.60%	1153	53	53	38	71.70%	15	28.30%	0	0.00%
Absentee	1153	95	8.24%	1153	95	91	51	56.04%	40	43.96%	0	0.00%
Paper At Polls	1153	0	0.00%	1153	0	0	0	-	0	-	0	-
Provisional	1153	5	0.43%	1153	5	5	4	80.00%	1	20.00%	0	0.00%
Total SG21	1153	419	36.34%	1153	419	415	259	62.41%	156	37.59%	0	0.00%
Polling	958	188	19.62%	958	188	187	104	55.61%	83	44.39%	0	0.00%
Early	958	41	4.28%	958	41	41	28	68.29%	13	31.71%	0	0.00%
Absentee	958	50	5.22%	958	50	50	33	66.00%	17	34.00%	0	0.00%
Paper At Polls	958	0	0.00%	958	0	0	0	-	0	-	0	-
Provisional	958	10	1.04%	958	10	8	5	62.50%	3	37.50%	0	0.00%
Total SG22	958	289	30.17%	958	289	286	170	59.44%	116	40.56%	0	0.00%
Polling	878	279	31.78%	878	279	278	204	73.38%	73	26.26%	1	0.36%
Early	878	45	5.13%	878	45	45	33	73.33%	12	26.67%	0	0.00%
Absentee	878	87	9.91%	878	87	86	61	70.93%	25	29.07%	0	0.00%
Paper At Polls	878	0	0.00%	878	0	0	0	-	0	-	0	-
Provisional	878	28	3.19%	878	28	28	21	75.00%	6	21.43%	1	3.57%
Total SG23	878	439	50.00%	878	439	437	319	73.00%	116	26.54%	2	0.46%
Polling	959	320	33.37%	959	320	316	246	77.85%	70	22.15%	0	0.00%
Early	959	45	4.69%	959	45	45	40	88.89%	5	11.11%	0	0.00%
Absentee	959	71	7.40%	959	71	70	46	65.71%	24	34.29%	0	0.00%
Paper At Polls	959	0	0.00%	959	0	0	0	-	0	-	0	-
Provisional	959	1	0.10%	959	1	0	0	-	0	-	0	-
Total SG24	959	437	45.57%	959	437	431	332	77.03%	99	22.97%	0	0.00%
Polling	547	217	39.67%	547	217	217	168	77.42%	49	22.58%	0	0.00%
Early	547	18	3.29%	547	18	18	13	72.22%	4	22.22%	1	5.56%
Absentee	547	57	10.42%	547	57	57	48	84.21%	9	15.79%	0	0.00%
Paper At Polls	547	0	0.00%	547	0	0	0	-	0	-	0	-
Provisional	547	17	3.11%	547	17	16	13	81.25%	3	18.75%	0	0.00%
Total SG25	547	309	56.49%	547	309	308	242	78.57%	65	21.10%	1	0.32%
Polling	655	274	41.83%	655	274	270	232	85.93%	38	14.07%	0	0.00%
Early	655	25	3.82%	655	25	25	21	84.00%	4	16.00%	0	0.00%
Absentee	655	34	5.19%	655	34	34	30	88.24%	4	11.76%	0	0.00%
Paper At Polls	655	0	0.00%	655	0	0	0	-	0	-	0	-
Provisional	655	7	1.07%	655	7	7	6	85.71%	1	14.29%	0	0.00%
Total SG26	655	340	51.91%	655	340	336	289	86.01%	47	13.99%	0	0.00%

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	Reg. Voters	Cards Cast	% Turnout	Reg. Voters	Times Counted	Total Votes	Jon Pike	Daniel D. McArthur	Write-In Votes	
Polling	810	257	31.73%	810	257	256	195 76.17%	61 23.83%	0	0.00%
Early	810	32	3.95%	810	32	32	25 78.13%	7 21.88%	0	0.00%
Absentee	810	79	9.75%	810	79	78	57 73.08%	21 26.92%	0	0.00%
Paper At Polls	810	0	0.00%	810	0	0	0 -	0 -	0	-
Provisional	810	2	0.25%	810	2	2	2 100.00%	0 0.00%	0	0.00%
Total	810	370	45.68%	810	370	368	279 75.82%	89 24.18%	0	0.00%
SG27										
Polling	849	172	20.26%	849	172	171	105 61.40%	65 38.01%	1	0.58%
Early	849	18	2.12%	849	18	17	10 58.82%	7 41.18%	0	0.00%
Absentee	849	29	3.42%	849	29	29	13 44.83%	16 55.17%	0	0.00%
Paper At Polls	849	0	0.00%	849	0	0	0 -	0 -	0	-
Provisional	849	10	1.18%	849	10	9	5 55.56%	4 44.44%	0	0.00%
Total	849	229	26.97%	849	229	226	133 58.85%	92 40.71%	1	0.44%
SG28										
Polling	1122	354	31.55%	1122	354	354	204 57.63%	149 42.09%	1	0.28%
Early	1122	39	3.48%	1122	39	38	22 57.89%	16 42.11%	0	0.00%
Absentee	1122	65	5.79%	1122	65	65	45 69.23%	20 30.77%	0	0.00%
Paper At Polls	1122	0	0.00%	1122	0	0	0 -	0 -	0	-
Provisional	1122	8	0.71%	1122	8	7	4 57.14%	3 42.86%	0	0.00%
Total	1122	466	41.53%	1122	466	464	275 59.27%	188 40.52%	1	0.22%
SG29										
Polling	881	229	25.99%	881	229	228	117 51.32%	110 48.25%	1	0.44%
Early	881	43	4.88%	881	43	43	27 62.79%	15 34.88%	1	2.33%
Absentee	881	60	6.81%	881	60	60	29 48.33%	31 51.67%	0	0.00%
Paper At Polls	881	0	0.00%	881	0	0	0 -	0 -	0	-
Provisional	881	8	0.91%	881	8	8	4 50.00%	4 50.00%	0	0.00%
Total	881	340	38.59%	881	340	339	177 52.21%	160 47.20%	2	0.59%
SG30										
Polling	1203	356	29.59%	1203	356	349	229 65.62%	119 34.10%	1	0.29%
Early	1203	85	7.07%	1203	85	85	51 60.00%	33 38.82%	1	1.18%
Absentee	1203	71	5.90%	1203	71	71	42 59.15%	29 40.85%	0	0.00%
Paper At Polls	1203	0	0.00%	1203	0	0	0 -	0 -	0	-
Provisional	1203	12	1.00%	1203	12	12	9 75.00%	3 25.00%	0	0.00%
Total	1203	524	43.56%	1203	524	517	331 64.02%	184 35.59%	2	0.39%
SG31										
Polling	890	262	29.44%	890	262	260	122 46.92%	138 53.08%	0	0.00%
Early	890	47	5.28%	890	47	47	22 46.81%	25 53.19%	0	0.00%
Absentee	890	76	8.54%	890	76	76	35 46.05%	41 53.95%	0	0.00%
Paper At Polls	890	1	0.11%	890	1	1	1 100.00%	0 0.00%	0	0.00%
Provisional	890	8	0.90%	890	8	8	6 75.00%	2 25.00%	0	0.00%
Total	890	394	44.27%	890	394	392	186 47.45%	206 52.55%	0	0.00%
SG32										
Polling	934	244	26.12%	934	244	244	107 43.85%	137 56.15%	0	0.00%
Early	934	53	5.67%	934	53	53	32 60.38%	20 37.74%	1	1.89%
Absentee	934	102	10.92%	934	102	102	35 34.31%	66 64.71%	1	0.98%
Paper At Polls	934	1	0.11%	934	1	0	0 -	0 -	0	-
Provisional	934	14	1.50%	934	14	14	10 71.43%	4 28.57%	0	0.00%
Total	934	414	44.33%	934	414	413	184 44.55%	227 54.96%	2	0.48%
SG33										
Polling	599	167	27.88%	599	167	167	75 44.91%	92 55.09%	0	0.00%
Early	599	59	9.85%	599	59	58	35 60.34%	23 39.66%	0	0.00%
Absentee	599	72	12.02%	599	72	71	21 29.58%	50 70.42%	0	0.00%
Paper At Polls	599	0	0.00%	599	0	0	0 -	0 -	0	-
Provisional	599	9	1.50%	599	9	9	2 22.22%	7 77.78%	0	0.00%
Total	599	307	51.25%	599	307	305	133 43.61%	172 56.39%	0	0.00%
SG34										
Polling	1005	180	17.91%	1005	180	180	120 66.67%	57 31.67%	3	1.67%
Early	1005	52	5.17%	1005	52	52	35 67.31%	17 32.69%	0	0.00%
Absentee	1005	88	8.76%	1005	88	88	54 61.36%	33 37.50%	1	1.14%

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	Reg Voters	Cards Cast	% Turnout	Reg. Voters	Times Counted	Total Votes	Jon Pike	Daniel D. McArthur	Write-In Votes		
Paper At Polls	1005	0	0.00%	1005	0	0	0	-	0	-	0
Provisional	1005	15	1.49%	1005	15	15	11	73.33%	4	26.67%	0
Total	1005	335	33.33%	1005	335	335	220	65.67%	111	33.13%	4
SG35											
Polling	856	167	19.51%	856	167	167	90	53.89%	76	45.51%	1
Early	856	22	2.57%	856	22	22	15	68.18%	7	31.82%	0
Absentee	856	57	6.66%	856	57	57	41	71.93%	16	28.07%	0
Paper At Polls	856	0	0.00%	856	0	0	0	-	0	-	0
Provisional	856	5	0.58%	856	5	4	2	50.00%	2	50.00%	0
Total	856	251	29.32%	856	251	250	148	59.20%	101	40.40%	1
SG36											
Polling	808	139	17.20%	808	139	134	79	58.96%	53	39.55%	2
Early	808	24	2.97%	808	24	24	17	70.83%	7	29.17%	0
Absentee	808	125	15.47%	808	125	123	55	44.72%	68	55.28%	0
Paper At Polls	808	0	0.00%	808	0	0	0	-	0	-	0
Provisional	808	4	0.50%	808	4	4	3	75.00%	1	25.00%	0
Total	808	292	36.14%	808	292	285	154	54.04%	129	45.26%	2
SG37											
Polling	909	200	22.00%	909	200	200	87	43.50%	112	56.00%	1
Early	909	22	2.42%	909	22	22	16	72.73%	6	27.27%	0
Absentee	909	73	8.03%	909	73	72	21	29.17%	50	69.44%	1
Paper At Polls	909	0	0.00%	909	0	0	0	-	0	-	0
Provisional	909	0	0.00%	909	0	0	0	-	0	-	0
Total	909	295	32.45%	909	295	294	124	42.18%	168	57.14%	2
SG38											
Polling	802	117	14.59%	802	117	117	83	70.94%	33	28.21%	1
Early	802	16	2.00%	802	16	15	11	73.33%	4	26.67%	0
Absentee	802	27	3.37%	802	27	24	13	54.17%	11	45.83%	0
Paper At Polls	802	0	0.00%	802	0	0	0	-	0	-	0
Provisional	802	3	0.37%	802	3	3	2	66.67%	1	33.33%	0
Total	802	163	20.32%	802	163	159	109	68.55%	49	30.82%	1
SG39											
Polling	878	294	33.49%	878	294	292	243	83.22%	49	16.78%	0
Early	878	30	3.42%	878	30	30	22	73.33%	8	26.67%	0
Absentee	878	59	6.72%	878	59	58	37	63.79%	21	36.21%	0
Paper At Polls	878	0	0.00%	878	0	0	0	-	0	-	0
Provisional	878	20	2.28%	878	20	20	18	90.00%	2	10.00%	0
Total	878	403	45.90%	878	403	400	320	80.00%	80	20.00%	0
SG40											
Polling	1354	364	26.88%	1354	364	358	243	67.88%	114	31.84%	1
Early	1354	38	2.81%	1354	38	38	19	50.00%	19	50.00%	0
Absentee	1354	89	6.57%	1354	89	89	51	57.30%	38	42.70%	0
Paper At Polls	1354	0	0.00%	1354	0	0	0	-	0	-	0
Provisional	1354	18	1.33%	1354	18	17	10	58.82%	7	41.18%	0
Total	1354	509	37.59%	1354	509	502	323	64.34%	178	35.46%	1
SG41											
Polling	1298	493	37.98%	1298	493	489	393	80.37%	96	19.63%	0
Early	1298	56	4.31%	1298	56	56	49	87.50%	7	12.50%	0
Absentee	1298	140	10.79%	1298	140	136	105	77.21%	31	22.79%	0
Paper At Polls	1298	0	0.00%	1298	0	0	0	-	0	-	0
Provisional	1298	0	0.00%	1298	0	0	0	-	0	-	0
Total	1298	689	53.08%	1298	689	681	547	80.32%	134	19.68%	0
SG42											
Polling	616	151	24.51%	616	151	151	82	54.30%	68	45.03%	1
Early	616	26	4.22%	616	26	26	18	69.23%	8	30.77%	0
Absentee	616	33	5.36%	616	33	33	24	72.73%	9	27.27%	0
Paper At Polls	616	0	0.00%	616	0	0	0	-	0	-	0
Provisional	616	7	1.14%	616	7	7	3	42.86%	4	57.14%	0
Total	616	217	35.23%	616	217	217	127	58.53%	89	41.01%	1

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	TURN OUT			St George City Mayor								
	Reg. Voters	Cards Cast	% Turnout	Reg. Voters	Times Counted	Total Votes	Jon Pike		Daniel D. McArthur		Write-In Votes	
SG43												
Polling	596	170	28.52%	596	170	170	110	64.71%	60	35.29%	0	0.00%
Early	596	25	4.19%	596	25	25	13	52.00%	12	48.00%	0	0.00%
Absentee	596	54	9.06%	596	54	54	40	74.07%	14	25.93%	0	0.00%
Paper At Polls	596	0	0.00%	596	0	0	0	-	0	-	0	-
Provisional	596	10	1.68%	596	10	9	7	77.78%	2	22.22%	0	0.00%
Total	596	259	43.46%	596	259	258	170	65.89%	88	34.11%	0	0.00%
SG44												
Polling	356	121	33.99%	356	121	121	79	65.29%	42	34.71%	0	0.00%
Early	356	9	2.53%	356	9	9	5	55.56%	4	44.44%	0	0.00%
Absentee	356	14	3.93%	356	14	14	5	35.71%	9	64.29%	0	0.00%
Paper At Polls	356	0	0.00%	356	0	0	0	-	0	-	0	-
Provisional	356	5	1.40%	356	5	5	5	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Total	356	149	41.85%	356	149	149	94	63.09%	55	36.91%	0	0.00%
Total												
Polling	36621	9366	25.58%	36621	9366	9300	5714	61.44%	3557	38.25%	29	0.31%
Early	36621	1386	3.78%	36621	1386	1378	896	65.02%	475	34.47%	7	0.51%
Absentee	36621	2703	7.38%	36621	2703	2670	1511	56.59%	1154	43.22%	5	0.19%
Paper At Polls	36621	6	0.02%	36621	6	5	3	60.00%	2	40.00%	0	0.00%
Provisional	36621	430	1.17%	36621	430	413	285	69.01%	126	30.51%	2	0.48%
Total	36621	13891	37.93%	36621	13891	13766	8409	61.09%	5314	38.60%	43	0.31%

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	Reg. Voters	Times Counted	Total Votes	Tara Dunn		Michele Randall		Joe Bowcutt		Ed Baca		Write-In Votes	
Jurisdiction Wide													
SG01													
Polling	645	137	258	76	29.46%	64	24.81%	50	19.38%	67	25.97%	1	0.39%
Early	645	26	52	14	26.92%	20	38.46%	5	9.62%	12	23.08%	1	1.92%
Absentee	645	28	47	14	29.79%	17	36.17%	6	12.77%	10	21.28%	0	0.00%
Paper At Polls	645	0	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Provisional	645	2	3	0	0.00%	2	66.67%	1	33.33%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Total	645	193	360	104	28.89%	103	28.61%	62	17.22%	89	24.72%	2	0.56%
SG02													
Polling	556	90	165	36	21.82%	72	43.64%	37	22.42%	19	11.52%	1	0.61%
Early	556	21	40	6	15.00%	18	45.00%	10	25.00%	6	15.00%	0	0.00%
Absentee	556	28	49	11	22.45%	19	38.78%	8	16.33%	11	22.45%	0	0.00%
Paper At Polls	556	1	1	0	0.00%	1	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Provisional	556	4	6	2	33.33%	2	33.33%	2	33.33%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Total	556	144	261	55	21.07%	112	42.91%	57	21.84%	36	13.79%	1	0.38%
SG03													
Polling	651	202	373	67	17.96%	123	32.98%	121	32.44%	60	16.09%	2	0.54%
Early	651	33	63	6	9.52%	28	44.44%	21	33.33%	8	12.70%	0	0.00%
Absentee	651	49	87	11	12.64%	30	34.48%	30	34.48%	15	17.24%	1	1.15%
Paper At Polls	651	0	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Provisional	651	24	37	11	29.73%	7	18.92%	7	18.92%	12	32.43%	0	0.00%
Total	651	308	560	95	16.96%	188	33.57%	179	31.96%	95	16.96%	3	0.54%
SG04													
Polling	531	118	216	38	17.59%	67	31.02%	79	36.57%	31	14.35%	1	0.46%
Early	531	12	23	2	8.70%	9	39.13%	9	39.13%	3	13.04%	0	0.00%
Absentee	531	26	46	14	30.43%	10	21.74%	14	30.43%	8	17.39%	0	0.00%
Paper At Polls	531	0	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Provisional	531	6	7	2	28.57%	3	42.86%	2	28.57%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Total	531	162	292	56	19.18%	89	30.48%	104	35.62%	42	14.38%	1	0.34%
SG05													
Polling	619	141	263	48	18.25%	87	33.08%	84	31.94%	43	16.35%	1	0.38%
Early	619	29	54	8	14.81%	21	38.89%	19	35.19%	5	9.26%	1	1.85%
Absentee	619	57	99	18	18.18%	28	28.28%	32	32.32%	21	21.21%	0	0.00%
Paper At Polls	619	0	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Provisional	619	25	42	16	38.10%	7	16.67%	9	21.43%	10	23.81%	0	0.00%
Total	619	252	458	90	19.65%	143	31.22%	144	31.44%	79	17.25%	2	0.44%
SG06													
Polling	849	164	298	41	13.76%	110	36.91%	84	28.19%	61	20.47%	2	0.67%
Early	849	28	51	6	11.76%	21	41.18%	17	33.33%	7	13.73%	0	0.00%
Absentee	849	35	67	13	19.40%	22	32.84%	18	26.87%	14	20.90%	0	0.00%
Paper At Polls	849	0	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Provisional	849	8	12	1	8.33%	7	58.33%	3	25.00%	1	8.33%	0	0.00%
Total	849	235	428	61	14.25%	160	37.38%	122	28.50%	83	19.39%	2	0.47%
SG07													
Polling	624	162	299	54	18.06%	95	31.77%	89	29.77%	59	19.73%	2	0.67%
Early	624	24	44	6	13.64%	16	36.36%	14	31.82%	8	18.18%	0	0.00%
Absentee	624	42	80	15	18.75%	36	45.00%	11	13.75%	18	22.50%	0	0.00%
Paper At Polls	624	2	4	0	0.00%	1	25.00%	1	25.00%	2	50.00%	0	0.00%
Provisional	624	11	18	4	22.22%	5	27.78%	1	5.56%	6	33.33%	2	11.11%
Total	624	241	445	79	17.75%	153	34.38%	116	26.07%	93	20.90%	4	0.90%
SG08													
Polling	799	225	413	65	15.74%	127	30.75%	174	42.13%	47	11.38%	0	0.00%
Early	799	28	54	10	18.52%	15	27.78%	22	40.74%	7	12.96%	0	0.00%
Absentee	799	55	96	10	10.42%	27	28.13%	45	46.88%	13	13.54%	1	1.04%
Paper At Polls	799	0	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Provisional	799	12	22	5	22.73%	6	27.27%	5	22.73%	6	27.27%	0	0.00%
Total	799	320	585	90	15.38%	175	29.91%	246	42.05%	73	12.48%	1	0.17%
SG09													
Polling	813	179	310	85	27.42%	85	27.42%	66	21.29%	74	23.87%	0	0.00%

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Early	813	27	51	13	25.49%	16	31.37%	8	15.69%	13	25.49%	1	1.96%
Absentee	813	59	103	31	30.10%	38	36.89%	18	17.48%	16	15.53%	0	0.00%
Paper At Polls	813	0	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Provisional	813	16	28	7	25.00%	8	28.57%	8	28.57%	5	17.86%	0	0.00%
Total	813	281	492	136	27.64%	147	29.88%	100	20.33%	108	21.95%	1	0.20%
SG10													
Polling	433	121	228	37	16.23%	80	35.09%	78	34.21%	33	14.47%	0	0.00%
Early	433	17	30	3	10.00%	14	46.67%	10	33.33%	3	10.00%	0	0.00%
Absentee	433	37	65	5	7.69%	20	30.77%	26	40.00%	14	21.54%	0	0.00%
Paper At Polls	433	1	1	0	0.00%	1	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Provisional	433	4	6	2	33.33%	0	0.00%	4	66.67%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Total	433	180	330	47	14.24%	115	34.85%	118	35.76%	50	15.15%	0	0.00%
SG11													
Polling	619	166	303	55	18.15%	95	31.35%	82	27.06%	71	23.43%	0	0.00%
Early	619	15	29	3	10.34%	11	37.93%	10	34.48%	5	17.24%	0	0.00%
Absentee	619	32	59	9	15.25%	22	37.29%	20	33.90%	8	13.56%	0	0.00%
Paper At Polls	619	0	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Provisional	619	11	18	4	22.22%	6	33.33%	5	27.78%	3	16.67%	0	0.00%
Total	619	224	409	71	17.36%	134	32.76%	117	28.61%	87	21.27%	0	0.00%
SG12													
Polling	889	160	288	79	27.43%	81	28.13%	73	25.35%	55	19.10%	0	0.00%
Early	889	17	30	8	26.67%	6	20.00%	5	16.67%	11	36.67%	0	0.00%
Absentee	889	69	129	32	24.81%	41	31.78%	33	25.58%	23	17.83%	0	0.00%
Paper At Polls	889	0	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Provisional	889	8	12	3	25.00%	4	33.33%	2	16.67%	3	25.00%	0	0.00%
Total	889	254	459	122	26.58%	132	28.76%	113	24.62%	92	20.04%	0	0.00%
SG13													
Polling	794	115	191	56	29.32%	43	22.51%	42	21.99%	50	26.18%	0	0.00%
Early	794	12	22	6	27.27%	6	27.27%	4	18.18%	6	27.27%	0	0.00%
Absentee	794	21	36	7	19.44%	15	41.67%	7	19.44%	6	16.67%	1	2.78%
Paper At Polls	794	0	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Provisional	794	4	4	1	25.00%	1	25.00%	2	50.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Total	794	152	253	70	27.67%	65	25.69%	55	21.74%	62	24.51%	1	0.40%
SG14													
Polling	1176	263	477	144	30.19%	140	29.35%	87	18.24%	105	22.01%	1	0.21%
Early	1176	42	69	21	30.43%	14	20.29%	12	17.39%	22	31.88%	0	0.00%
Absentee	1176	97	167	51	30.54%	36	21.56%	37	22.16%	43	25.75%	0	0.00%
Paper At Polls	1176	0	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Provisional	1176	13	22	10	45.45%	7	31.82%	4	18.18%	1	4.55%	0	0.00%
Total	1176	415	735	226	30.75%	197	26.80%	140	19.05%	171	23.27%	1	0.14%
SG15													
Polling	963	220	396	89	22.47%	127	32.07%	98	24.75%	81	20.45%	1	0.25%
Early	963	19	35	7	20.00%	12	34.29%	8	22.86%	8	22.86%	0	0.00%
Absentee	963	55	90	30	33.33%	24	26.67%	15	16.67%	21	23.33%	0	0.00%
Paper At Polls	963	0	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Provisional	963	7	13	3	23.08%	3	23.08%	5	38.46%	2	15.38%	0	0.00%
Total	963	301	534	129	24.16%	166	31.09%	126	23.60%	112	20.97%	1	0.19%
SG16													
Polling	818	199	362	84	23.20%	107	29.56%	71	19.61%	100	27.62%	0	0.00%
Early	818	22	44	14	31.82%	16	36.36%	7	15.91%	7	15.91%	0	0.00%
Absentee	818	102	180	41	22.78%	56	31.11%	27	15.00%	56	31.11%	0	0.00%
Paper At Polls	818	0	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Provisional	818	5	8	2	25.00%	2	25.00%	1	12.50%	3	37.50%	0	0.00%
Total	818	328	594	141	23.74%	181	30.47%	106	17.85%	166	27.95%	0	0.00%
SG17													
Polling	920	236	432	111	25.69%	133	30.79%	87	20.14%	100	23.15%	1	0.23%
Early	920	32	60	15	25.00%	19	31.67%	15	25.00%	11	18.33%	0	0.00%
Absentee	920	95	168	43	25.60%	41	24.40%	35	20.83%	49	29.17%	0	0.00%
Paper At Polls	920	0	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-

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Provisional	920	4	6	1	16.67%	2	33.33%	1	16.67%	2	33.33%	0	0.00%
Total SG18	920	367	666	170	25.53%	195	29.28%	138	20.72%	162	24.32%	1	0.15%
Polling	963	279	510	113	22.16%	179	35.10%	107	20.98%	110	21.57%	1	0.20%
Early	963	15	26	6	23.08%	4	15.38%	5	19.23%	11	42.31%	0	0.00%
Absentee	963	63	117	12	10.26%	48	41.03%	36	30.77%	21	17.95%	0	0.00%
Paper At Polls	963	0	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Provisional	963	34	52	15	28.85%	14	26.92%	11	21.15%	12	23.08%	0	0.00%
Total SG19	963	391	705	146	20.71%	245	34.75%	159	22.55%	154	21.84%	1	0.14%
Polling	1043	208	372	72	19.35%	109	29.30%	100	26.88%	88	23.66%	3	0.81%
Early	1043	44	82	19	23.17%	29	35.37%	17	20.73%	17	20.73%	0	0.00%
Absentee	1043	46	83	21	25.30%	27	32.53%	19	22.89%	16	19.28%	0	0.00%
Paper At Polls	1043	0	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Provisional	1043	6	9	4	44.44%	3	33.33%	0	0.00%	2	22.22%	0	0.00%
Total SG20	1043	304	546	116	21.25%	168	30.77%	136	24.91%	123	22.53%	3	0.55%
Polling	1153	266	488	103	21.11%	167	34.22%	115	23.57%	103	21.11%	0	0.00%
Early	1153	53	102	23	22.55%	36	35.29%	17	16.67%	26	25.49%	0	0.00%
Absentee	1153	95	172	40	23.26%	52	30.23%	24	13.95%	56	32.56%	0	0.00%
Paper At Polls	1153	0	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Provisional	1153	5	9	1	11.11%	3	33.33%	3	33.33%	2	22.22%	0	0.00%
Total SG21	1153	419	771	167	21.66%	258	33.46%	159	20.62%	187	24.25%	0	0.00%
Polling	958	188	348	91	26.15%	107	30.75%	76	21.84%	72	20.69%	2	0.57%
Early	958	41	76	16	21.05%	21	27.63%	16	21.05%	23	30.26%	0	0.00%
Absentee	958	50	93	32	34.41%	19	20.43%	14	15.05%	27	29.03%	1	1.08%
Paper At Polls	958	0	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Provisional	958	10	15	4	26.67%	4	26.67%	5	33.33%	2	13.33%	0	0.00%
Total SG22	958	289	532	143	26.88%	151	28.38%	111	20.86%	124	23.31%	3	0.56%
Polling	878	279	503	132	26.24%	135	26.84%	107	21.27%	129	25.65%	0	0.00%
Early	878	45	89	25	28.09%	24	26.97%	23	25.84%	17	19.10%	0	0.00%
Absentee	878	87	150	37	24.67%	43	28.67%	26	17.33%	44	29.33%	0	0.00%
Paper At Polls	878	0	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Provisional	878	28	38	10	26.32%	12	31.58%	7	18.42%	8	21.05%	1	2.63%
Total SG23	878	439	780	204	26.15%	214	27.44%	163	20.90%	198	25.38%	1	0.13%
Polling	959	320	569	157	27.59%	158	27.77%	124	21.79%	129	22.67%	1	0.18%
Early	959	45	80	17	21.25%	28	35.00%	18	22.50%	17	21.25%	0	0.00%
Absentee	959	71	129	25	19.38%	44	34.11%	34	26.36%	26	20.16%	0	0.00%
Paper At Polls	959	0	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Provisional	959	1	1	0	0.00%	1	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Total SG24	959	437	779	199	25.55%	231	29.65%	176	22.59%	172	22.08%	1	0.13%
Polling	547	217	404	77	19.06%	125	30.94%	97	24.01%	105	25.99%	0	0.00%
Early	547	18	27	8	29.63%	6	22.22%	2	7.41%	10	37.04%	1	3.70%
Absentee	547	57	96	28	29.17%	30	31.25%	10	10.42%	28	29.17%	0	0.00%
Paper At Polls	547	0	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Provisional	547	17	28	5	17.86%	8	28.57%	6	21.43%	8	28.57%	1	3.57%
Total SG25	547	309	555	118	21.26%	169	30.45%	115	20.72%	151	27.21%	2	0.36%
Polling	655	274	496	110	22.18%	161	32.46%	146	29.44%	79	15.93%	0	0.00%
Early	655	25	49	11	22.45%	20	40.82%	9	18.37%	9	18.37%	0	0.00%
Absentee	655	34	61	11	18.03%	24	39.34%	14	22.95%	12	19.67%	0	0.00%
Paper At Polls	655	0	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Provisional	655	7	14	2	14.29%	5	35.71%	7	50.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Total SG26	655	340	620	134	21.61%	210	33.87%	176	28.39%	100	16.13%	0	0.00%

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		Reg Voters	Times Counted	Total Votes	Tara Dunn		Michele Randall		Joe Bowcutt		Ed Baca		Write-In Votes	
Polling		810	257	449	76	16.93%	166	36.97%	123	27.39%	84	18.71%	0	0.00%
Early		810	32	58	10	17.24%	19	32.76%	20	34.48%	9	15.52%	0	0.00%
Absentee		810	79	137	15	10.95%	50	36.50%	40	29.20%	32	23.36%	0	0.00%
Paper At Polls		810	0	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Provisional		810	2	3	1	33.33%	1	33.33%	0	0.00%	1	33.33%	0	0.00%
Total		810	370	647	102	15.77%	236	36.48%	183	28.28%	126	19.47%	0	0.00%
SG27														
Polling		849	172	302	76	25.17%	88	29.14%	76	25.17%	62	20.53%	0	0.00%
Early		849	18	29	7	24.14%	8	27.59%	8	27.59%	6	20.69%	0	0.00%
Absentee		849	29	55	17	30.91%	17	30.91%	11	20.00%	10	18.18%	0	0.00%
Paper At Polls		849	0	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Provisional		849	10	16	6	37.50%	5	31.25%	1	6.25%	4	25.00%	0	0.00%
Total		849	229	402	106	26.37%	118	29.35%	96	23.88%	82	20.40%	0	0.00%
SG28														
Polling		1122	354	654	122	18.65%	228	34.86%	147	22.48%	153	23.39%	4	0.61%
Early		1122	39	70	14	20.00%	25	35.71%	18	25.71%	13	18.57%	0	0.00%
Absentee		1122	65	122	29	23.77%	42	34.43%	23	18.85%	28	22.95%	0	0.00%
Paper At Polls		1122	0	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Provisional		1122	8	14	3	21.43%	6	42.86%	2	14.29%	3	21.43%	0	0.00%
Total		1122	466	860	168	19.53%	301	35.00%	190	22.09%	197	22.91%	4	0.47%
SG29														
Polling		881	229	434	93	21.43%	147	33.87%	103	23.73%	91	20.97%	0	0.00%
Early		881	43	79	11	13.92%	34	43.04%	21	26.58%	13	16.46%	0	0.00%
Absentee		881	60	101	20	19.80%	40	39.60%	13	12.87%	28	27.72%	0	0.00%
Paper At Polls		881	0	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Provisional		881	8	13	2	15.38%	4	30.77%	4	30.77%	3	23.08%	0	0.00%
Total		881	340	627	126	20.10%	225	35.89%	141	22.49%	135	21.53%	0	0.00%
SG30														
Polling		1203	356	655	147	22.44%	225	34.35%	135	20.61%	146	22.29%	2	0.31%
Early		1203	85	157	38	24.20%	51	32.48%	32	20.38%	36	22.93%	0	0.00%
Absentee		1203	71	125	23	18.40%	46	36.80%	25	20.00%	31	24.80%	0	0.00%
Paper At Polls		1203	0	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Provisional		1203	12	16	4	25.00%	4	25.00%	2	12.50%	6	37.50%	0	0.00%
Total		1203	524	953	212	22.25%	326	34.21%	194	20.36%	219	22.98%	2	0.21%
SG31														
Polling		890	262	486	82	16.87%	168	34.57%	118	24.28%	118	24.28%	0	0.00%
Early		890	47	79	9	11.39%	25	31.65%	24	30.38%	21	26.58%	0	0.00%
Absentee		890	76	145	25	17.24%	49	33.79%	35	24.14%	36	24.83%	0	0.00%
Paper At Polls		890	1	1	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	1	100.00%	0	0.00%
Provisional		890	8	15	7	46.67%	5	33.33%	1	6.67%	2	13.33%	0	0.00%
Total		890	394	726	123	16.94%	247	34.02%	178	24.52%	178	24.52%	0	0.00%
SG32														
Polling		934	244	461	56	12.15%	171	37.09%	138	29.93%	91	19.74%	5	1.08%
Early		934	53	96	13	13.54%	32	33.33%	26	27.08%	25	26.04%	0	0.00%
Absentee		934	102	196	29	14.80%	85	43.37%	43	21.94%	39	19.90%	0	0.00%
Paper At Polls		934	1	1	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	1	100.00%	0	0.00%
Provisional		934	14	25	3	12.00%	9	36.00%	5	20.00%	8	32.00%	0	0.00%
Total		934	414	779	101	12.97%	297	38.13%	212	27.21%	164	21.05%	5	0.64%
SG33														
Polling		599	167	309	47	15.21%	106	34.30%	88	28.48%	67	21.68%	1	0.32%
Early		599	59	113	19	16.81%	37	32.74%	23	20.35%	34	30.09%	0	0.00%
Absentee		599	72	128	10	7.81%	46	35.94%	35	27.34%	36	28.13%	1	0.78%
Paper At Polls		599	0	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Provisional		599	9	17	1	5.88%	7	41.18%	3	17.65%	6	35.29%	0	0.00%
Total		599	307	567	77	13.58%	196	34.57%	149	26.28%	143	25.22%	2	0.35%
SG34														
Polling		1005	180	326	65	19.94%	72	22.09%	73	22.39%	116	35.58%	0	0.00%
Early		1005	52	95	18	18.95%	17	17.89%	15	15.79%	44	46.32%	1	1.05%
Absentee		1005	88	141	36	25.53%	31	21.99%	18	12.77%	56	39.72%	0	0.00%

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Paper At Polls	1005	0	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Provisional	1005	15	27	8	29.63%	5	18.52%	4	14.81%	10	37.04%
Total	1005	335	589	127	21.56%	125	21.22%	110	18.68%	226	38.37%
SG35											
Polling	856	167	307	87	28.34%	84	27.36%	80	26.06%	56	18.24%
Early	856	22	44	11	25.00%	14	31.82%	2	4.55%	17	38.64%
Absentee	856	57	104	34	32.69%	37	35.58%	10	9.62%	23	22.12%
Paper At Polls	856	0	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Provisional	856	5	8	3	37.50%	0	0.00%	1	12.50%	4	50.00%
Total	856	251	463	135	29.16%	135	29.16%	93	20.09%	100	21.60%
SG36											
Polling	808	139	249	74	29.72%	79	31.73%	41	16.47%	54	21.69%
Early	808	24	47	12	25.53%	11	23.40%	12	25.53%	12	25.53%
Absentee	808	125	231	53	22.94%	76	32.90%	51	22.08%	51	22.08%
Paper At Polls	808	0	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Provisional	808	4	8	2	25.00%	1	12.50%	1	12.50%	4	50.00%
Total	808	292	535	141	26.36%	167	31.21%	105	19.63%	121	22.62%
SG37											
Polling	909	200	366	98	26.78%	117	31.97%	89	24.32%	62	16.94%
Early	909	22	42	9	21.43%	13	30.95%	11	26.19%	9	21.43%
Absentee	909	73	128	40	31.25%	41	32.03%	26	20.31%	21	16.41%
Paper At Polls	909	0	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Provisional	909	0	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Total	909	295	536	147	27.43%	171	31.90%	126	23.51%	92	17.16%
SG38											
Polling	802	117	206	60	29.13%	49	23.79%	43	20.87%	50	24.27%
Early	802	16	30	7	23.33%	11	36.67%	5	16.67%	7	23.33%
Absentee	802	27	48	13	27.08%	19	39.58%	3	6.25%	13	27.08%
Paper At Polls	802	0	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Provisional	802	3	5	3	60.00%	1	20.00%	0	0.00%	1	20.00%
Total	802	163	289	83	28.72%	80	27.68%	51	17.65%	71	24.57%
SG39											
Polling	878	294	533	159	29.83%	164	30.77%	76	14.26%	134	25.14%
Early	878	30	57	16	28.07%	18	31.58%	12	21.05%	11	19.30%
Absentee	878	59	109	32	29.36%	35	32.11%	12	11.01%	30	27.52%
Paper At Polls	878	0	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Provisional	878	20	34	9	26.47%	9	26.47%	6	17.65%	10	29.41%
Total	878	403	733	216	29.47%	226	30.83%	106	14.46%	185	25.24%
SG40											
Polling	1354	364	652	129	19.79%	203	31.13%	165	25.31%	154	23.62%
Early	1354	38	71	10	14.08%	22	30.99%	16	22.54%	22	30.99%
Absentee	1354	89	165	40	24.24%	52	31.52%	25	15.15%	42	25.45%
Paper At Polls	1354	0	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Provisional	1354	18	34	8	23.53%	12	35.29%	7	20.59%	7	20.59%
Total	1354	509	922	187	20.28%	289	31.34%	213	23.10%	225	24.40%
SG41											
Polling	1298	493	885	263	29.72%	274	30.96%	149	16.84%	199	22.49%
Early	1298	56	103	30	29.13%	31	30.10%	11	10.68%	31	30.10%
Absentee	1298	140	220	66	30.00%	55	25.00%	33	15.00%	64	29.09%
Paper At Polls	1298	0	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Provisional	1298	0	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Total	1298	689	1208	359	29.72%	360	29.80%	193	15.98%	294	24.34%
SG42											
Polling	616	151	270	59	21.85%	97	35.93%	70	25.93%	43	15.93%
Early	616	26	50	8	16.00%	17	34.00%	16	32.00%	9	18.00%
Absentee	616	33	56	10	17.86%	18	32.14%	10	17.86%	16	28.57%
Paper At Polls	616	0	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Provisional	616	7	11	3	27.27%	3	27.27%	4	36.36%	1	9.09%
Total	616	217	387	80	20.67%	135	34.88%	100	25.84%	69	17.83%

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SG43													
Polling	596	170	315	65	20.63%	100	31.75%	90	28.57%	59	18.73%	1	0.32%
Early	596	25	44	7	15.91%	15	34.09%	11	25.00%	11	25.00%	0	0.00%
Absentee	596	54	86	25	29.07%	21	24.42%	17	19.77%	22	25.58%	1	1.16%
Paper At Polls	596	0	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Provisional	596	10	20	5	25.00%	6	30.00%	6	30.00%	3	15.00%	0	0.00%
Total	596	259	465	102	21.94%	142	30.54%	124	26.67%	95	20.43%	2	0.43%
SG44													
Polling	356	121	230	36	15.65%	77	33.48%	76	33.04%	41	17.83%	0	0.00%
Early	356	9	16	3	18.75%	5	31.25%	5	31.25%	3	18.75%	0	0.00%
Absentee	356	14	27	6	22.22%	11	40.74%	8	29.63%	2	7.41%	0	0.00%
Paper At Polls	356	0	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Provisional	356	5	9	2	22.22%	3	33.33%	2	22.22%	2	22.22%	0	0.00%
Total	356	149	282	47	16.67%	96	34.04%	91	32.27%	48	17.02%	0	0.00%
Total													
Polling	36621	9366	17051	3814	22.37%	5392	31.62%	4154	24.36%	3651	21.41%	40	0.23%
Early	36621	1386	2562	525	20.49%	835	32.59%	591	23.07%	605	23.61%	6	0.23%
Absentee	36621	2703	4793	1084	22.62%	1540	32.13%	997	20.80%	1156	24.12%	16	0.33%
Paper At Polls	36621	6	8	0	0.00%	3	37.50%	1	12.50%	4	50.00%	0	0.00%
Provisional	36621	430	705	185	26.24%	203	28.79%	150	21.28%	163	23.12%	4	0.57%
Total	36621	13891	25119	5608	22.33%	7973	31.74%	5893	23.46%	5579	22.21%	66	0.26%

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		Reg. Voters	Times Counted	Total Votes	FOR		AGAINST
Jurisdiction Wide							
SG01							
Polling	645	137	135	70	51.85%	65	48.15%
Early	645	26	26	14	53.85%	12	46.15%
Absentee	645	28	25	10	40.00%	15	60.00%
Paper At Polls	645	0	0	0	-	0	-
Provisional	645	2	2	1	50.00%	1	50.00%
Total	645	193	188	95	50.53%	93	49.47%
SG02							
Polling	556	90	88	41	46.59%	47	53.41%
Early	556	21	20	7	35.00%	13	65.00%
Absentee	556	28	24	8	33.33%	16	66.67%
Paper At Polls	556	1	1	0	0.00%	1	100.00%
Provisional	556	4	3	3	100.00%	0	0.00%
Total	556	144	136	59	43.38%	77	56.62%
SG03							
Polling	651	202	198	108	54.55%	90	45.45%
Early	651	33	33	25	75.76%	8	24.24%
Absentee	651	49	43	24	55.81%	19	44.19%
Paper At Polls	651	0	0	0	-	0	-
Provisional	651	24	21	16	76.19%	5	23.81%
Total	651	308	295	173	58.64%	122	41.36%
SG04							
Polling	531	118	115	71	61.74%	44	38.26%
Early	531	12	12	4	33.33%	8	66.67%
Absentee	531	26	23	19	82.61%	4	17.39%
Paper At Polls	531	0	0	0	-	0	-
Provisional	531	6	6	5	83.33%	1	16.67%
Total	531	162	156	99	63.46%	57	36.54%
SG05							
Polling	619	141	139	96	69.06%	43	30.94%
Early	619	29	29	19	65.52%	10	34.48%
Absentee	619	57	51	32	62.75%	19	37.25%
Paper At Polls	619	0	0	0	-	0	-
Provisional	619	25	25	18	72.00%	7	28.00%
Total	619	252	244	165	67.62%	79	32.38%
SG06							
Polling	849	164	161	110	68.32%	51	31.68%
Early	849	28	27	16	59.26%	11	40.74%
Absentee	849	35	34	24	70.59%	10	29.41%
Paper At Polls	849	0	0	0	-	0	-
Provisional	849	8	7	5	71.43%	2	28.57%
Total	849	235	229	155	67.69%	74	32.31%
SG07							
Polling	624	162	154	104	67.53%	50	32.47%
Early	624	24	24	17	70.83%	7	29.17%
Absentee	624	42	40	21	52.50%	19	47.50%
Paper At Polls	624	2	2	2	100.00%	0	0.00%
Provisional	624	11	10	6	60.00%	4	40.00%
Total	624	241	230	150	65.22%	80	34.78%
SG08							
Polling	799	225	223	124	55.61%	99	44.39%
Early	799	28	28	25	89.29%	3	10.71%
Absentee	799	55	46	27	58.70%	19	41.30%
Paper At Polls	799	0	0	0	-	0	-
Provisional	799	12	11	5	45.45%	6	54.55%
Total	799	320	308	181	58.77%	127	41.23%
SG09							
Polling	813	179	174	94	54.02%	80	45.98%

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Early	813	27	25	11	44.00%	14	56.00%
Absentee	813	59	58	25	43.10%	33	56.90%
Paper At Polls	813	0	0	0	-	0	-
Provisional	813	16	15	10	66.67%	5	33.33%
Total	813	281	272	140	51.47%	132	48.53%
SG10							
Polling	433	121	117	63	53.85%	54	46.15%
Early	433	17	17	13	76.47%	4	23.53%
Absentee	433	37	32	18	56.25%	14	43.75%
Paper At Polls	433	1	0	0	-	0	-
Provisional	433	4	4	4	100.00%	0	0.00%
Total	433	180	170	98	57.65%	72	42.35%
SG11							
Polling	619	166	162	87	53.70%	75	46.30%
Early	619	15	15	6	40.00%	9	60.00%
Absentee	619	32	32	14	43.75%	18	56.25%
Paper At Polls	619	0	0	0	-	0	-
Provisional	619	11	10	5	50.00%	5	50.00%
Total	619	224	219	112	51.14%	107	48.86%
SG12							
Polling	889	160	159	95	59.75%	64	40.25%
Early	889	17	17	13	76.47%	4	23.53%
Absentee	889	69	66	35	53.03%	31	46.97%
Paper At Polls	889	0	0	0	-	0	-
Provisional	889	8	7	3	42.86%	4	57.14%
Total	889	254	249	146	58.63%	103	41.37%
SG13							
Polling	794	115	112	67	59.82%	45	40.18%
Early	794	12	12	3	25.00%	9	75.00%
Absentee	794	21	21	12	57.14%	9	42.86%
Paper At Polls	794	0	0	0	-	0	-
Provisional	794	4	4	2	50.00%	2	50.00%
Total	794	152	149	84	56.38%	65	43.62%
SG14							
Polling	1176	263	261	134	51.34%	127	48.66%
Early	1176	42	42	19	45.24%	23	54.76%
Absentee	1176	97	87	28	32.18%	59	67.82%
Paper At Polls	1176	0	0	0	-	0	-
Provisional	1176	13	10	7	70.00%	3	30.00%
Total	1176	415	400	188	47.00%	212	53.00%
SG15							
Polling	963	220	220	126	57.27%	94	42.73%
Early	963	19	19	8	42.11%	11	57.89%
Absentee	963	55	51	23	45.10%	28	54.90%
Paper At Polls	963	0	0	0	-	0	-
Provisional	963	7	7	5	71.43%	2	28.57%
Total	963	301	297	162	54.55%	135	45.45%
SG16							
Polling	818	199	197	110	55.84%	87	44.16%
Early	818	22	22	14	63.64%	8	36.36%
Absentee	818	102	97	28	28.87%	69	71.13%
Paper At Polls	818	0	0	0	-	0	-
Provisional	818	5	5	2	40.00%	3	60.00%
Total	818	328	321	154	47.98%	167	52.02%
SG17							
Polling	920	236	233	122	52.36%	111	47.64%
Early	920	32	31	13	41.94%	18	58.06%
Absentee	920	95	92	36	39.13%	56	60.87%
Paper At Polls	920	0	0	0	-	0	-

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School Bond/Proposition 9							
	Reg Voters	Times Counted	Total Votes	FOR		AGAINST	
Provisional	920	4	3	3	100.00%	0	0.00%
Total	920	367	359	174	48.47%	185	51.53%
SG18							
Polling	963	279	278	159	57.19%	119	42.81%
Early	963	15	15	10	66.67%	5	33.33%
Absentee	963	63	60	40	66.67%	20	33.33%
Paper At Polls	963	0	0	0	-	0	-
Provisional	963	34	34	21	61.76%	13	38.24%
Total	963	391	387	230	59.43%	157	40.57%
SG19							
Polling	1043	208	207	136	65.70%	71	34.30%
Early	1043	44	44	24	54.55%	20	45.45%
Absentee	1043	46	42	15	35.71%	27	64.29%
Paper At Polls	1043	0	0	0	-	0	-
Provisional	1043	6	6	5	83.33%	1	16.67%
Total	1043	304	299	180	60.20%	119	39.80%
SG20							
Polling	1153	266	263	138	52.47%	125	47.53%
Early	1153	53	52	30	57.69%	22	42.31%
Absentee	1153	95	87	34	39.08%	53	60.92%
Paper At Polls	1153	0	0	0	-	0	-
Provisional	1153	5	5	3	60.00%	2	40.00%
Total	1153	419	407	205	50.37%	202	49.63%
SG21							
Polling	958	188	187	111	59.36%	76	40.64%
Early	958	41	40	23	57.50%	17	42.50%
Absentee	958	50	49	25	51.02%	24	48.98%
Paper At Polls	958	0	0	0	-	0	-
Provisional	958	10	9	4	44.44%	5	55.56%
Total	958	289	285	163	57.19%	122	42.81%
SG22							
Polling	878	279	276	161	58.33%	115	41.67%
Early	878	45	45	28	62.22%	17	37.78%
Absentee	878	87	79	31	39.24%	48	60.76%
Paper At Polls	878	0	0	0	-	0	-
Provisional	878	28	21	14	66.67%	7	33.33%
Total	878	439	421	234	55.58%	187	44.42%
SG23							
Polling	959	320	312	148	47.44%	164	52.56%
Early	959	45	43	21	48.84%	22	51.16%
Absentee	959	71	64	24	37.50%	40	62.50%
Paper At Polls	959	0	0	0	-	0	-
Provisional	959	1	1	1	100.00%	0	0.00%
Total	959	437	420	194	46.19%	226	53.81%
SG24							
Polling	547	217	212	116	54.72%	96	45.28%
Early	547	18	18	5	27.78%	13	72.22%
Absentee	547	57	54	21	38.89%	33	61.11%
Paper At Polls	547	0	0	0	-	0	-
Provisional	547	17	14	8	57.14%	6	42.86%
Total	547	309	298	150	50.34%	148	49.66%
SG25							
Polling	655	274	269	185	68.77%	84	31.23%
Early	655	25	25	21	84.00%	4	16.00%
Absentee	655	34	30	17	56.67%	13	43.33%
Paper At Polls	655	0	0	0	-	0	-
Provisional	655	7	7	7	100.00%	0	0.00%
Total	655	340	331	230	69.49%	101	30.51%
SG26							

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School Bond/Proposition 9							
	Reg. Voters	Times Counted	Total Votes	FOR		AGAINST	
Polling	810	257	252	128	50.79%	124	49.21%
Early	810	32	29	22	75.86%	7	24.14%
Absentee	810	79	71	20	28.17%	51	71.83%
Paper At Polls	810	0	0	0	-	0	-
Provisional	810	2	2	1	50.00%	1	50.00%
Total	810	370	354	171	48.31%	183	51.69%
SG27							
Polling	849	172	171	133	77.78%	38	22.22%
Early	849	18	18	7	38.89%	11	61.11%
Absentee	849	29	26	18	69.23%	8	30.77%
Paper At Polls	849	0	0	0	-	0	-
Provisional	849	10	10	9	90.00%	1	10.00%
Total	849	229	225	167	74.22%	58	25.78%
SG28							
Polling	1122	354	350	219	62.57%	131	37.43%
Early	1122	39	39	30	76.92%	9	23.08%
Absentee	1122	65	59	25	42.37%	34	57.63%
Paper At Polls	1122	0	0	0	-	0	-
Provisional	1122	8	7	5	71.43%	2	28.57%
Total	1122	466	455	279	61.32%	176	38.68%
SG29							
Polling	881	229	226	135	59.73%	91	40.27%
Early	881	43	42	25	59.52%	17	40.48%
Absentee	881	60	58	31	53.45%	27	46.55%
Paper At Polls	881	0	0	0	-	0	-
Provisional	881	8	7	6	85.71%	1	14.29%
Total	881	340	333	197	59.16%	136	40.84%
SG30							
Polling	1203	356	353	193	54.67%	160	45.33%
Early	1203	85	85	50	58.82%	35	41.18%
Absentee	1203	71	68	25	36.76%	43	63.24%
Paper At Polls	1203	0	0	0	-	0	-
Provisional	1203	12	12	8	66.67%	4	33.33%
Total	1203	524	518	276	53.28%	242	46.72%
SG31							
Polling	890	262	258	169	65.50%	89	34.50%
Early	890	47	47	28	59.57%	19	40.43%
Absentee	890	76	74	29	39.19%	45	60.81%
Paper At Polls	890	1	1	1	100.00%	0	0.00%
Provisional	890	8	8	4	50.00%	4	50.00%
Total	890	394	388	231	59.54%	157	40.46%
SG32							
Polling	934	244	244	159	65.16%	85	34.84%
Early	934	53	53	34	64.15%	19	35.85%
Absentee	934	102	95	41	43.16%	54	56.84%
Paper At Polls	934	1	1	1	100.00%	0	0.00%
Provisional	934	14	14	11	78.57%	3	21.43%
Total	934	414	407	246	60.44%	161	39.56%
SG33							
Polling	599	167	162	103	63.58%	59	36.42%
Early	599	59	58	34	58.62%	24	41.38%
Absentee	599	72	68	42	61.76%	26	38.24%
Paper At Polls	599	0	0	0	-	0	-
Provisional	599	9	9	4	44.44%	5	55.56%
Total	599	307	297	183	61.62%	114	38.38%
SG34							
Polling	1005	180	179	111	62.01%	68	37.99%
Early	1005	52	52	30	57.69%	22	42.31%
Absentee	1005	88	73	22	30.14%	51	69.86%

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Paper At Polls	1005	0	0	0	-	0	-
Provisional	1005	15	14	6	42.86%	8	57.14%
Total	1005	335	318	169	53.14%	149	46.86%
SG35							
Polling	856	167	167	113	67.66%	54	32.34%
Early	856	22	22	15	68.18%	7	31.82%
Absentee	856	57	55	14	25.45%	41	74.55%
Paper At Polls	856	0	0	0	-	0	-
Provisional	856	5	5	2	40.00%	3	60.00%
Total	856	251	249	144	57.83%	105	42.17%
SG36							
Polling	808	139	139	97	69.78%	42	30.22%
Early	808	24	24	12	50.00%	12	50.00%
Absentee	808	125	121	54	44.63%	67	55.37%
Paper At Polls	808	0	0	0	-	0	-
Provisional	808	4	4	0	0.00%	4	100.00%
Total	808	292	288	163	56.60%	125	43.40%
SG37							
Polling	909	200	199	124	62.31%	75	37.69%
Early	909	22	22	11	50.00%	11	50.00%
Absentee	909	73	62	35	56.45%	27	43.55%
Paper At Polls	909	0	0	0	-	0	-
Provisional	909	0	0	0	-	0	-
Total	909	295	283	170	60.07%	113	39.93%
SG38							
Polling	802	117	117	64	54.70%	53	45.30%
Early	802	16	16	13	81.25%	3	18.75%
Absentee	802	27	26	14	53.85%	12	46.15%
Paper At Polls	802	0	0	0	-	0	-
Provisional	802	3	3	1	33.33%	2	66.67%
Total	802	163	162	92	56.79%	70	43.21%
SG39							
Polling	878	294	291	146	50.17%	145	49.83%
Early	878	30	29	10	34.48%	19	65.52%
Absentee	878	59	56	23	41.07%	33	58.93%
Paper At Polls	878	0	0	0	-	0	-
Provisional	878	20	18	7	38.89%	11	61.11%
Total	878	403	394	186	47.21%	208	52.79%
SG40							
Polling	1354	364	363	257	70.80%	106	29.20%
Early	1354	38	37	25	67.57%	12	32.43%
Absentee	1354	89	89	47	52.81%	42	47.19%
Paper At Polls	1354	0	0	0	-	0	-
Provisional	1354	18	15	11	73.33%	4	26.67%
Total	1354	509	504	340	67.46%	164	32.54%
SG41							
Polling	1298	493	482	168	34.85%	314	65.15%
Early	1298	56	55	15	27.27%	40	72.73%
Absentee	1298	140	126	36	28.57%	90	71.43%
Paper At Polls	1298	0	0	0	-	0	-
Provisional	1298	0	0	0	-	0	-
Total	1298	689	663	219	33.03%	444	66.97%
SG42							
Polling	616	151	151	90	59.60%	61	40.40%
Early	616	26	26	11	42.31%	15	57.69%
Absentee	616	33	32	11	34.38%	21	65.63%
Paper At Polls	616	0	0	0	-	0	-
Provisional	616	7	7	5	71.43%	2	28.57%
Total	616	217	216	117	54.17%	99	45.83%

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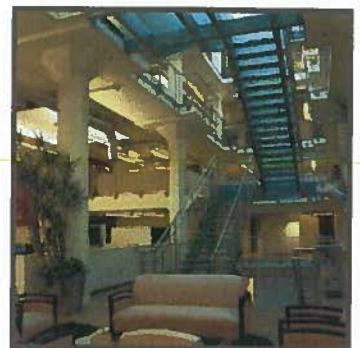
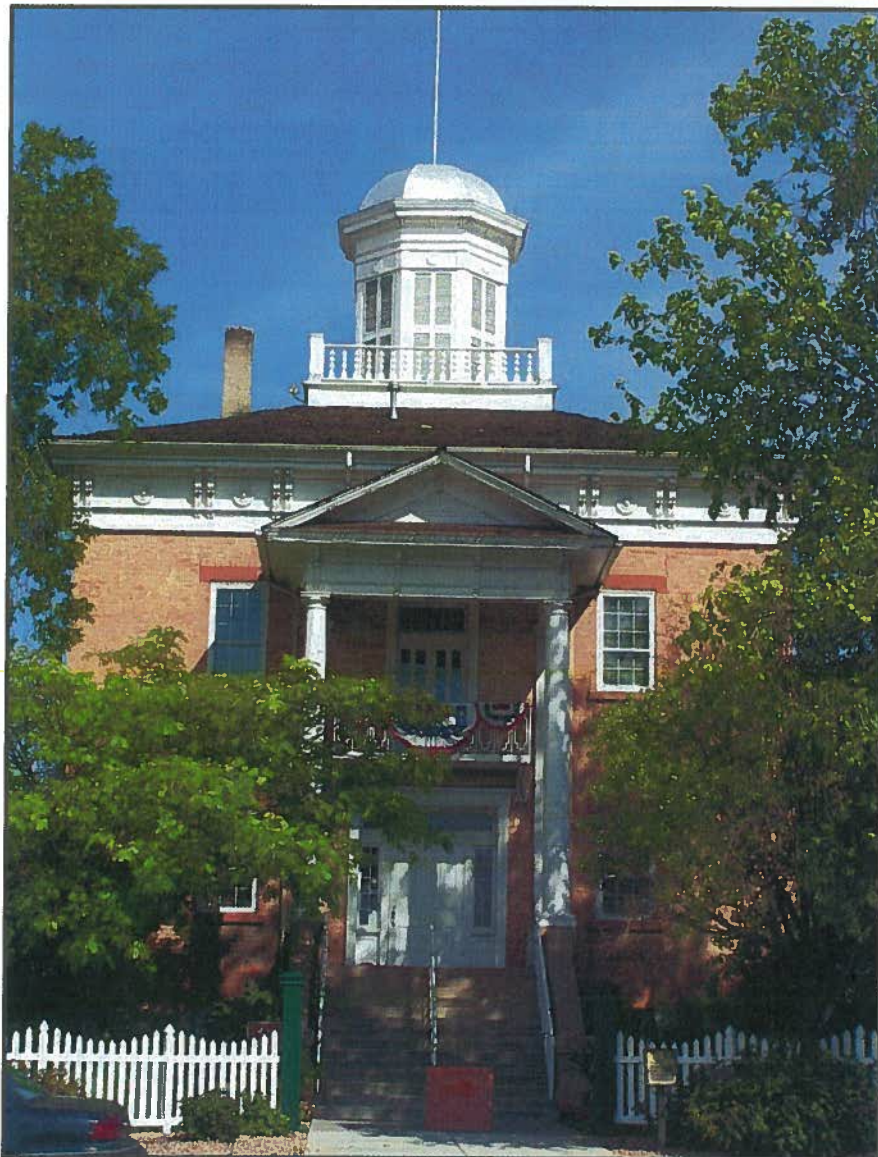
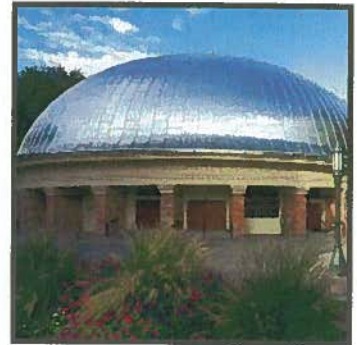
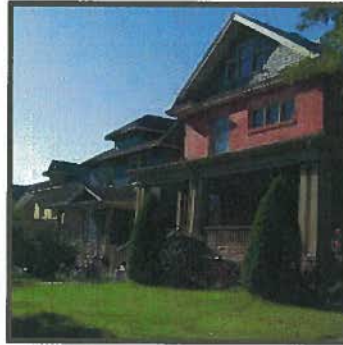
School Bond/Proposition 9							
	Reg. Voters	Times Counted	Total Votes	FOR		AGAINST	
SG43							
Polling	596	170	169	119	70.41%	50	29.59%
Early	596	25	25	13	52.00%	12	48.00%
Absentee	596	54	52	27	51.92%	25	48.08%
Paper At Polls	596	0	0	0	-	0	-
Provisional	596	10	10	5	50.00%	5	50.00%
Total	596	259	256	164	64.06%	92	35.94%
SG44							
Polling	356	121	118	75	63.56%	43	36.44%
Early	356	9	9	6	66.67%	3	33.33%
Absentee	356	14	14	8	57.14%	6	42.86%
Paper At Polls	356	0	0	0	-	0	-
Provisional	356	5	4	3	75.00%	1	25.00%
Total	356	149	145	92	63.45%	53	36.55%
Total							
Polling	36621	9366	9243	5379	58.20%	3864	41.80%
Early	36621	1386	1369	780	56.98%	589	43.02%
Absentee	36621	2703	2512	1113	44.31%	1399	55.69%
Paper At Polls	36621	6	5	4	80.00%	1	20.00%
Provisional	36621	430	396	251	63.38%	145	36.62%
Total	36621	13891	13525	7527	55.65%	5998	44.35%

PROFITS THROUGH PRESERVATION

The Economic Impact of Historic Preservation in Utah

SUMMARY REPORT

Jobs and Income
Heritage Tourism
Property Values
Sustainability
Downtown Revitalization
Fiscal Responsibility



U T A H
HERITAGE
FOUNDATION

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INTRODUCTION



Salt Lake City & County Building

Utah is well known for having one of the strongest, most stable economies in the country. There are multiple reasons for this: a well-educated workforce, economic diversity, fiscally responsible state and local governments, and substantial year-in, year-out production from the agriculture, natural resources, high-tech, and tourism sectors.

Utahns are rightfully proud of their state's economy.

They are also proud of the depth and breadth of the heritage resources found throughout the state's 29 counties. Temple Square in Salt Lake City, the vibrant business district on 25th Street in Ogden, the Stagecoach Inn at Camp Floyd, and the Jens Nielson House in Bluff may not seem to have much in common. Some are owned by an institution, some by the private sector, and some by government. Some are grand in scale; some are modest. But they have one thing in common – each is a physical representation of the history of Utah.

But “economy” and “historic preservation” do not often appear in the same sentence. The citizens of Utah have been good stewards of historic buildings for their cultural, aesthetic, social, symbolic, religious, and educational values. And that is as it should be. Those “values” of the built heritage may well be beyond measure.

However some of the values of historic preservation can be measured and those are the economic ones. This report looks at the quantitative impact of historic preservation in six areas: jobs and income, sustainability, downtown revitalization, heritage tourism, property values, and fiscal responsibility. As the data on the following pages demonstrates, Utahns can also be proud of the contributions of historic preservation makes to the state's economy.

JOBS AND INCOME

Ask anyone who is in the business of economic development what ultimately is the most important measure, and the answer will be the same – jobs. It is no accident that Utah gauges its economic success in part by having one of the lowest unemployment rates in the nation.

Every day Utah citizens, governments, and institutions are assuring a future for their historic buildings by investing in, maintaining, and rehabilitating them today. While not all of this economic activity can be reliably tracked, a sizable amount can be measured. Specifically, a substantial amount of data exists on the investment in historic buildings by property owners who use the Federal Investment Tax Credit and the Utah Historic Preservation Tax Credit. Over the 23- year period between 1990 and 2012, nearly \$300 million in private capital has been invested in historic buildings using one of these two programs.

PRIVATE INVESTMENT IN HISTORIC BUILDINGS USING TAX CREDITS 1990 – 2012			
	Federal	State	Total
Projects	109	1,128	1,237*
Investment	\$177,276,310	\$119,273,302	\$296,549,642

* A few projects used both credits

The Federal Investment Tax Credit for the rehabilitation of historic homes is equal to 20 percent of the amount invested and applies to rehabilitation expenditures, but not acquisition. It is available for commercial and income-producing properties, but not one's personal residence.

PRESERVATION PAYS FOR THE PRIVATE SECTOR: THE LAPORTE GROUP

When developer Ben Logue moved to Utah from New York in the 1990s, he thought that he could build houses. But he soon found that houses weren't a good fit: "I built one." Historic buildings felt more rewarding. In 1999, Logue started The LaPorte Group to develop affordable housing by rehabilitating historic apartment buildings in downtown Salt Lake City. The LaPorte Group has since completed more than 20 historic rehabilitation projects in Utah.



During that time, Logue has learned the art of creative financing by assembling a variety of tax credits, including state and federal rehabilitation tax credits. This approach is uncommon in the development industry. "Most developers don't want the challenge [of packaging multiple sources of financing]," Logue says. "It's just too difficult. I like the challenge." The economic success of The LaPorte Group supports Logue's approach. LaPorte's properties are all at 96 percent occupancy, and the company employs 60 people. Its projects also support good urbanism by retaining downtown density. But the social impacts of historic rehabilitation are perhaps most important to Logue. To him, historic buildings are "the backbone of the city"—and a place that residents can truly call home.

The Utah Historic Preservation Tax Credit is also equal to 20 percent but can be used for an individual home and for residential rental property. Appropriate rehabilitation standards are required for both tax credit programs.

Because the Federal Investment Tax Credit is an offset against income tax that is owed, every time \$100 is spent using the credit, \$20 stays in Utah that otherwise would have been sent to the general fund in Washington.



Avenues Historic District, Salt Lake City

While a large number, the \$300 million represents only a fraction of the historic preservation work that is taking place in Utah. Since the tax credits are only useful to tax-paying entities, investment made by state and local governments, and institutions such as the LDS Church and the University of Utah, are not reflected in these expenditures. Nor are the millions spent annually by individual property owners who either cannot or do not choose to use the tax credits.

Even so, the economic impact of tax credit investment is impressive.

JOBS FROM HISTORIC REHABILITATION PROJECTS USING TAX CREDITS 1990 - 2012			
	Federal	State	Combined
Direct	2,114	737	2,851
Indirect/Induced	1,539	580	2,118
Total	3,653	1,317	4,969

Historic preservation creates jobs. And those jobs also generate paychecks.

INCOME FROM HISTORIC REHABILITATION PROJECTS USING TAX CREDITS 1990 - 2012			
	Federal	State	Combined
Direct	\$93,039,882	\$32,303,365	\$125,343,247
Indirect/Induced	\$52,835,258	\$19,200,767	\$73,036,025
Total	\$146,875,140	\$51,504,132	\$198,379,272

Nearly 5,000 jobs and \$200 million in income sounds like a lot, but a skeptic might say, "Sure, but those are numbers over 23 years, on an annual basis it's just not that much." And it is true that since 1990 these projects generated an average of just over 200 jobs and \$8,500,000 in paychecks each year. **But if that were a single business it would be larger than 98.9 percent of all Utah firms.**

Of course no economy could exist where the only economic activity was fixing up old buildings. The strength of the Utah economy is the diversity of economic activities in

the state. But it is useful to see the kind of impact historic rehabilitation has on the state's economy as compared with other sectors.

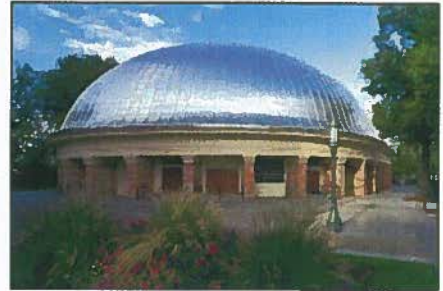
INDUSTRY COMPARISONS IN UTAH JOBS AND INCOME PER \$1,000,000 IN PRODUCTION			
Industry	Jobs	Income	Income/Job
Gas & Oil Extraction	7.5	\$358,859	\$47,956
Computer Manufacturing	3.4	\$181,593	\$54,157
Gasoline Station	16.7	\$612,350	\$36,752
Data Processing, Web Hosting	8.9	\$435,748	\$49,108
Legal Services	13.6	\$731,663	\$53,831
Home Health Care Services	26.3	\$985,310	\$37,451
Restaurants & Bars	25.6	\$621,447	\$24,300
New Construction	16.8	\$809,808	\$48,203
Historic Building Rehabilitation	17.6	\$847,555	\$48,026
Average of 434 Industries	11.28	\$456,804	\$40,497

The table above demonstrates that historic rehabilitation is a relatively labor intensive activity that provides good wages, particularly for those without advanced formal education. **Historic preservation creates more jobs per \$1 million of output than 84 percent of Utah industries and more income per \$1 million of output than 90 percent of Utah Industries.**

Both the U.S. Congress and the Utah Legislature enacted historic tax credits as a means of encouraging the private sector to invest in historic buildings. But legislation that was intended to encourage good stewardship has turned out to be an effective economic development tool.

HERITAGE TOURISM

Utah is known internationally for its incredible natural environment, its ski slopes, and as the worldwide center of the LDS Church. Each year some 22 million people come to Utah -- including between 750,000 and 1 million international visitors. But Utah also possesses an abundance of heritage resources that are treasured by local residents and visitors alike.



Salt Lake Tabernacle

It is a challenge, however, to quantify the impact of “heritage tourism” as a portion of all tourism expenditures.

While this is an issue in every state, it is particularly difficult in Utah. The 4 million visitors to Temple Square each year may go there for religious reasons, for genealogical research, or simply to sightsee while they were in Salt Lake City for a convention. But Temple Square is also a National Historic Landmark. The 50,000 movie-goers who annually attend the Sundance Film Festival are visiting one of the great historic towns in the West — Park City. Nearly 5.5 million visitors travel to Bryce Canyon and Zion national parks for their incredible scenery and unique geology, but they get there by traveling through the Mormon Pioneer Heritage Area, one of 49 National Heritage Areas in the country. And Utah’s tremendous wealth of evidence of previous cultures — rock art, structures, settlement patterns — help build the cultural landscape into a layered, world-class attraction of scenery, geology, and history.

For the purposes of this study only visitation to the 62 sites listed below was measured. These sites attracted 7.3 million visits and generated approximately \$ 384.6 million in direct visitor spending and an additional \$333 million in indirect and induced expenditures.

2012 HERITAGE VISITATION	
Parks	953,181
Historic Sites	5,753,372
Museums	346,268
Festivals & Events	209,917

WHERE HERITAGE TOURISM DOLLARS GO	
Lodging	\$186,624,780
Transportation Related	\$242,677,848
Entertainment	\$54,161,927
Restaurants	\$115,477,252
Groceries	\$53,104,318
Retail & Other	\$65,764,820
TOTAL	\$717,810,944

Even though heritage visitors are estimated at only 15 percent of Utah tourism, the impact is considerable.

IMPACT OF HERITAGE TOURISM IN UTAH		
Industry	# of Jobs	Salary & Wages
Lodging	1,702	\$80,299,286
Transportation Related	1,780	\$117,856,904
Entertainment	655	\$18,162,999
Restaurants	1,566	\$38,045,107
Groceries	691	\$22,662,249
Retail & Other	919	\$25,459,698
TOTAL	7,313	\$302,406,243

HERITAGE SITES AND ACTIVITIES INCLUDED IN THIS ANALYSIS

National Parks

Golden Spike National Historic Site

State Parks

Edge of the Cedars State Park Museum, San Juan Co.

Anasazi State Park Museum, Garfield Co.

Frontier Homestead State Park Museum, Cedar City
Camp Floyd-Stagecoach Inn State Park and Museum,
Utah Co.

Territorial Statehouse State Park Museum, Fillmore
Wasatch Mountain State Park, John Huber House and
Creamery, Wasatch Co.

Fremont Indian State Park and Museum, Sevier Co.
Antelope Island State Park, Fielding Garr Ranch, Davis Co.
Utah Field House of Natural History State Park Museum,
Vernal

Sites of Historical Interest

Bluff Fort Historic Site

John Jarvie Ranch, Daggett Co.

Cove Fort Historic Site, Millard Co.

Mormon Pioneer National Heritage Area

Wolverton Mill, Wayne Co.

Logan Utah Temple

Logan Tabernacle, Family History Center

Historic Downtown Logan

Swett Ranch, Daggett Co.

Maynard Dixon Living History Museum, Mt. Carmel

Parowan Historic Cemetery

Dr. Meeks Pioneer Farmstead and Urban Fishery, Iron Co.

Historic Temple Square, the Beehive House, Church History
Museum, Family History Museum, and other historic
buildings established by the LDS Church

Brigham Young Winter Home, St. George LDS Tabernacle,
and Jacob Hamblin Home
Historic Benson Grist Mill, Tooele Co.

Museums

Cedar City Daughters of the Utah Pioneers Museum

Great Basin Museum, Delta

Hyrum City Museum

Museum of Anthropology, Cache Co.

Museum of Moab

Goulding's Museum and Trading Post, San Juan Co.

Union Station, Odgen

Paradise Daughters of Utah Pioneers Museum

Park City Museum

Parowan Historic Cemetery

Rock Church Museum, Parowan

Richmond Daughters of Utah Pioneers Museum

Roy Historical Museum

Zion Human History Museum

American West Heritage Center and Festivals, Cache Co.

Heritage Events

Old Ephraim's Mountain Man Rendezvous

Boulder Heritage Festival

Brigham City Heritage Arts Festival

Clarkston Pony Express Days

Golden Spike National Historic Site Railroaders' Festival

Echoing Traditional Ways Pow Wow, Cache Co.

Logan Pioneer Day Celebration

Mormon Miracle Pageant at the Manti Utah Temple

Pioneer Day, Salt Lake City

Living Traditions Festival, Salt Lake City

Spring City Heritage Days

Heritage sites and events across Utah offer visitors the opportunity to learn about diverse parts of the state's history. From historical to contemporary Native American cultures, early explorers to Mormon pioneers to newer immigrants, traditional occupations like ranching to the modern ski industry, the Pony Express to the Transcontinental Railroad, Utah's heritage has something for most travelers.

This is reflected in higher visitation levels to state and national parks, historic sites, and museums compared to national averages. In Utah and surrounding western states, 16 percent of travelers visit state and national parks, compared to only 8 percent in the larger U.S. historic sites and museums are visited by 12 percent of travelers to the region, compared to 8 percent nationwide. When it comes to convention travel, 8 percent of visitors also go to historic sites, churches, and museums.

Among the larger pool of tourists, heritage visitors have certain things in common. They are typically:

- **High-spending.** These visitor parties tend to spend more than average travelers on accommodations, food, outdoor recreation, art, and handicrafts. A 2008 study in Colorado found that heritage tourists spent \$114 more per trip than other tourists, \$62 of which was on recreational activities.
- **Older.** Between the ages of 45 and 65, people have more time, are typically at the height of their careers, and have more discretionary income to engage in heritage activities.
- **Well-traveled.** Heritage tourists not only travel to more places, but they travel more often.
- **Longer-staying than other visitors.** On average, heritage tourists stay 5.8 nights, whereas other tourists stay 5.2 nights.



Spring City Historic District

Too often a heritage site is dismissed because it “doesn’t pay its own way” — that is the entrance fees collected do not cover all the operating

WHAT WE DID NOT COUNT

Although the following fall within the definition of “heritage visitors,” their economic impact is not included in the analysis:

- Sundance Film Festival attendees
- Festivals and events
- 5.4 million visitors to Bryce and Zion
- Crossroads of the West Historic District, Ogden

“Many tourists are more interested in recreation and sightseeing, but the tourist that is interested in heritage tourism typically spends more money in the local community. They tend to stay longer to explore every aspect of the culture and history. They invest in art from the area and spend more generously because they want to keep the history alive. These individuals also tend to feel more invested in a community when connecting through heritage tourism.”

Travis Schenck, Director, Museum of Moab

costs. But that greatly misses the point. Less than 7 percent of a visitor's expenditures are at the historic site, even though that site was the magnet that attracted her to the area. The remaining 93 percent of her expenditures are in the restaurants, hotels, gas stations, and shops surrounding the historic site. So historic sites more than "pay their own way"... they just aren't the beneficiaries of the money they generate.

Whether or not they are counted as "heritage visitors" the historic character, sites, and events in Utah are central to nearly every visitor's experience. Visitors may come to Utah for a convention, to ski, to hike in the majestic canyons or to see a cutting-edge film, but they leave with an appreciation for Utah's heritage.

RURAL ATTRACTIONS; MAJOR IMPACTS

The city of Boulder might not appear to be a prime example of the impact of heritage. After all, the year-round population in this Garfield County community is only 225. But located in Boulder is the Anasazi State Park Museum. Each year from April through October this museum welcomes more than 4,000 visitors per month. Even in the winter off-season some 500 visitors each month explore the remnants of over 100 structures of this once thriving village of Ancestral Puebloan culture. This legacy of a thousand years ago is paying dividends yet today.

The museum is the magnet that attracts the visitors, but the museum is not the primary beneficiary of their expenditures. In fact less than 10 percent of those 35,000 visitors' daily expenditures go for admission to the museum. Each day during the season, visitors to the Anasazi State Park Museum will spend \$1,750 on motel rooms, \$1,650 in restaurants and grocery stores, \$1,450 in gas stations, nearly all in Boulder and other rural Utah communities. Additionally, the park's employees constitute a stable employment base for this small rural community.

While Utah certainly benefits from its heritage attractions that draw millions of visitors each year, it is also blessed with historic resources of a smaller scale, benefiting those who choose to work, live, and visit the state's beautiful rural areas.



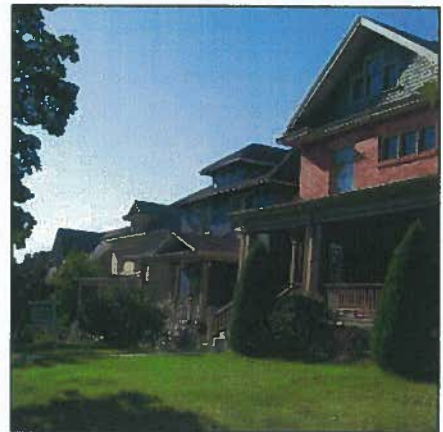
PROPERTY VALUES

The 19th century American humorist wrote, “It ain’t ignorance causes so much trouble – it’s folks knowing so much that ain’t so.” Too often that is the case with historic districts. Here are some of the adamantly held beliefs that “just ain’t so”:

“Historic districts hurt property values.”

“Those preservation commissions just exist so they can tell their neighbors ‘no.’”

“Historic districts might be ok, but they’re all just rich peoples’ neighborhoods.”

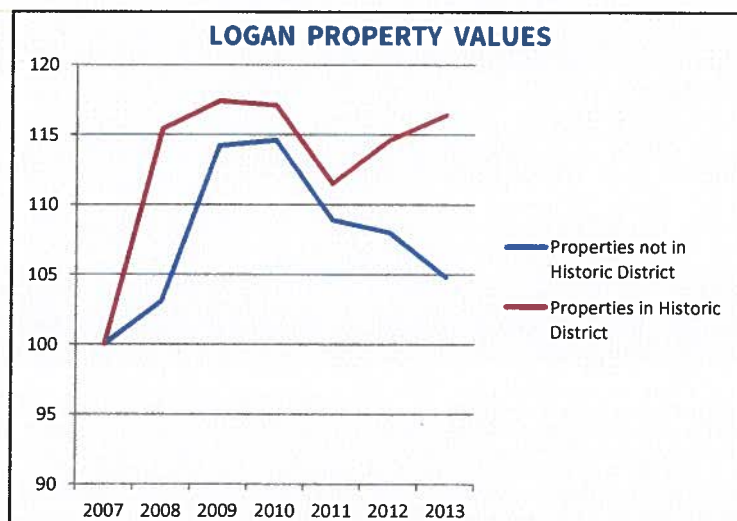


Avenues Historic District, Salt Lake City

Each of these issues was examined in depth, using over one million data points on assessed values of residential properties in five Utah cities: Logan, Ogden, Park City, Provo, and Salt Lake City.

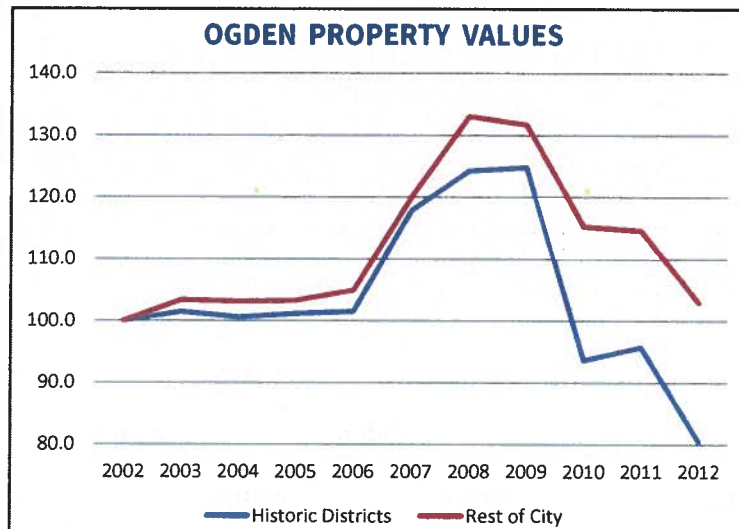
To understand historic districts’ impact on property values multiple years of assessment data were evaluated. Average values were calculated for single-family houses within historic districts and those were compared with average values of single-family homes not in historic districts. The average value in each category was assigned an index number of 100. Then annual changes in value were measured against the base year of available data. The results were clear.

Using 2007 as base, properties in **Logan**’s historic district appreciated at a faster rate than the rest of the city. Like properties all over Utah, the second half of the decade saw a decline in values, a pattern that has continued for most houses in Logan. Beginning in 2011, however, property values in the historic district began to recover. By 2013 the average values had nearly reached their pre-crash peak.

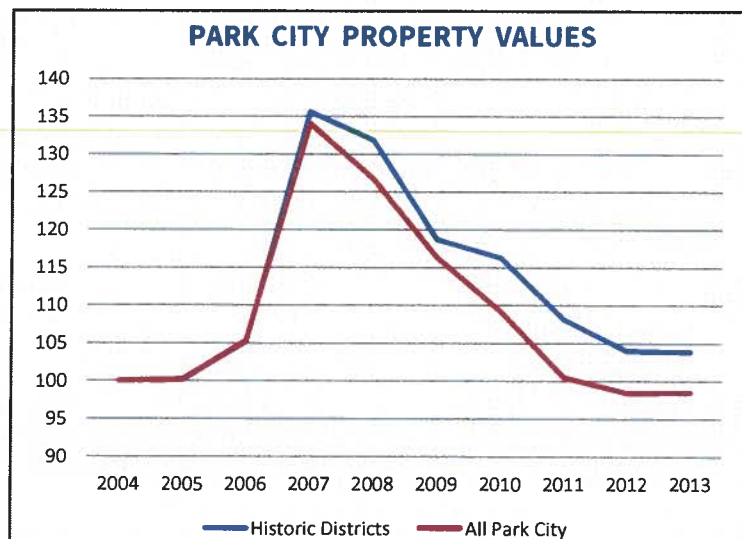


— Property Values —

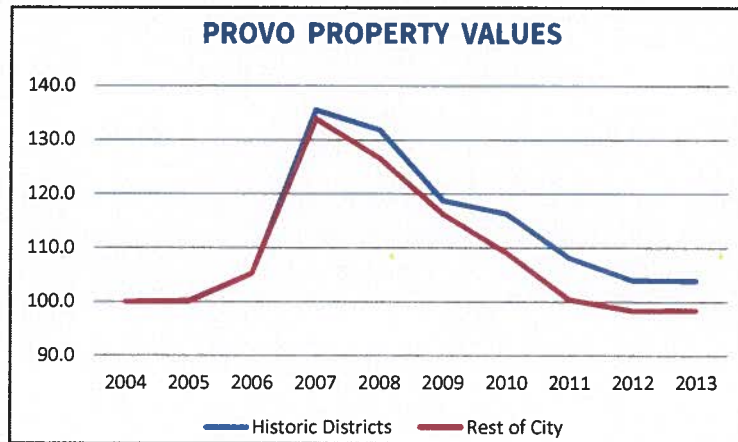
Ogden was the one city that did not follow the pattern of the other four. For the first six years of available data (2002-2007) the value change of properties within historic districts paralleled the rest of the city. However, when the real estate crisis hit, the decline in the assessed value of homes in historic districts was steeper than other houses. Local experts named several possible reasons for this: 1) the very large size of the historic district; 2) a much lower rate of home ownership than in other parts of the city; and 3) under-valuation of historic houses for taxation purposes.



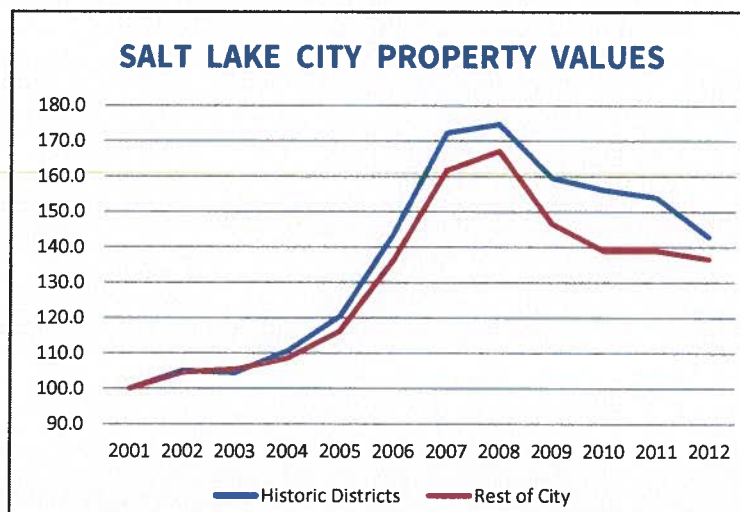
Park City includes some of the state's most expensive real estate. During the boom years between 2004 and 2007, property values rose rapidly, with the rate of appreciation of houses in historic districts slightly greater than other housing stock. Both historic and non-historic houses have declined significantly from the peak, but houses in historic districts measurably less so.

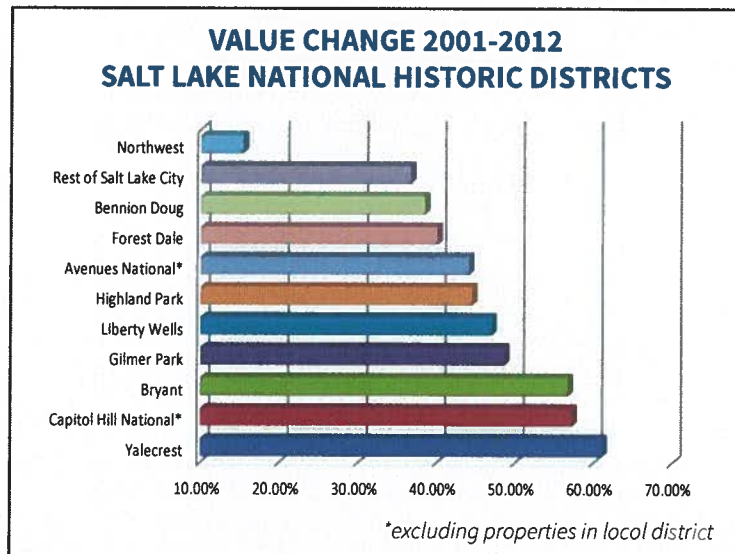
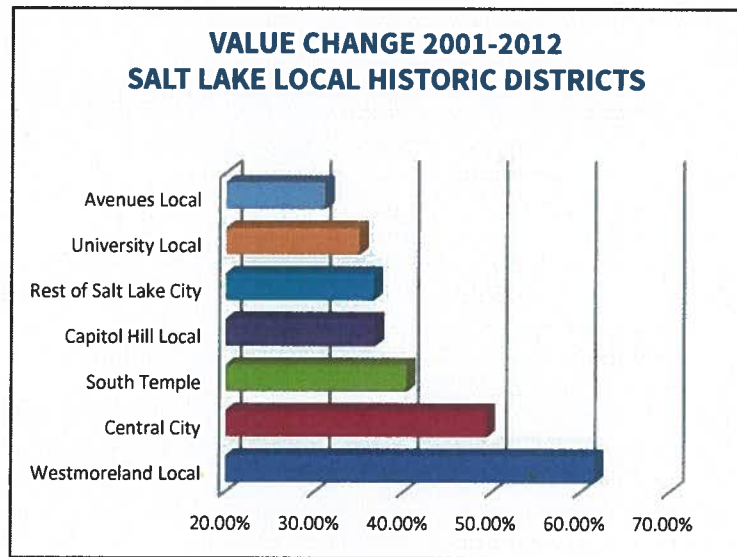


In a pattern strikingly similar to Park City, houses in **Provo**'s historic districts slightly outpaced the rest of the city in appreciation between 2004 and 2007. In the decline of values from their peak, houses in historic districts have fared better. The average value today of a house in a historic district is about 4 percent greater than it was a decade ago, while the other houses are still below their 2004 values.



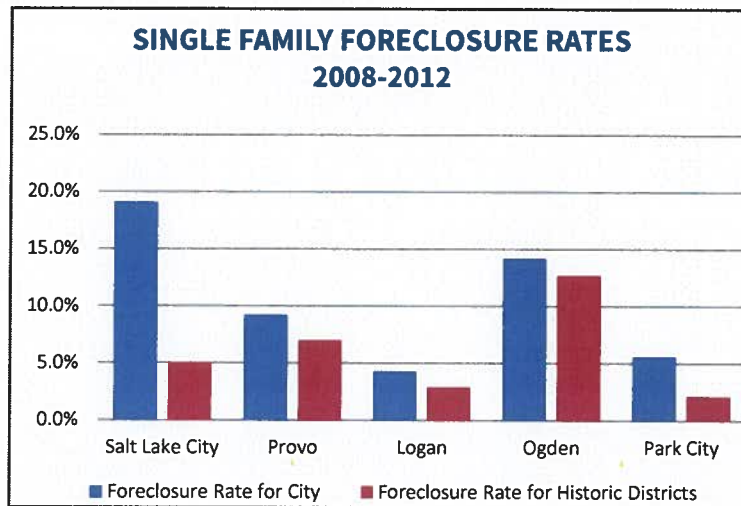
Salt Lake City has several National Register historic districts and locally designated historic districts. The change in value from 2001 to 2012 was calculated for each of these districts and compared to the average change in value for all single-family houses in Salt Lake City that were not located in either a local or National Register historic district. In that decade the average value of a single family house in Salt Lake City increased 36.6%. Four of the six local historic districts and nine of the ten National Register districts had rates of appreciation higher than that of the city as a whole. There was no evidence whatsoever that being in either a local or a National Register historic district had a negative impact on the value.





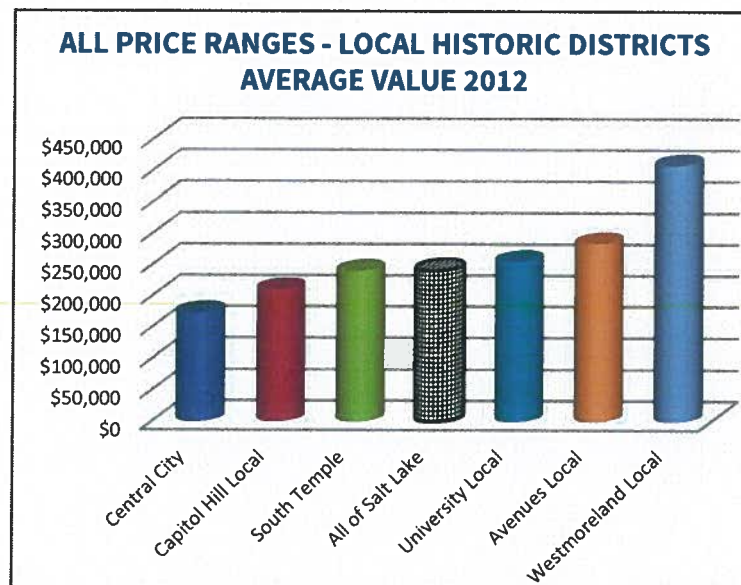
For a decade or more bankers, real estate brokers and home owners were focused on — sometimes obsessed with — the annual appreciation rates of houses. The data above demonstrates that houses in historic districts were a good bet for higher than average rates appreciation. But then came the nationwide real estate crash and subsequent foreclosure crisis in 2007, from which the country is still recovering. How have houses in Utah historic districts weathered that storm?

Over the last five years, in every one of the five cities studied, the rate of foreclosure of single family homes within historic districts was less than the rate in the rest of the community — often substantially so. The fundamental value of historic houses and the greater stability of historic district properties meant that fewer homeowners lost their houses and fewer banks were saddled with foreclosed properties than elsewhere in the same city.



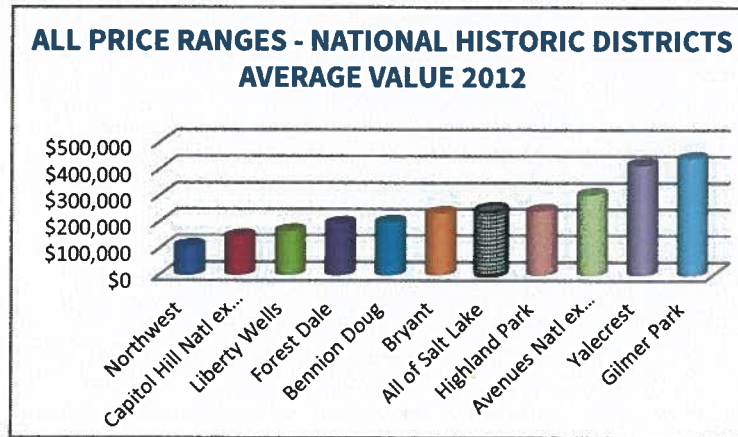
A skeptic might say, “OK, but that’s just because those historic districts are where wealthy people live and the houses all have high property values; of course there were fewer foreclosures.” This would be one more instance of “knowing so much that just ain’t so.” While some historic districts certainly have very expensive homes, In fact the values of houses in historic districts provide a wide range of price options.

In 2012, the average value for a single-family house in Salt Lake City that was not in a historic district was \$239,257. Of Salt Lake City’s six local historic districts, the average home value was higher than the citywide average in three, and lower in three.

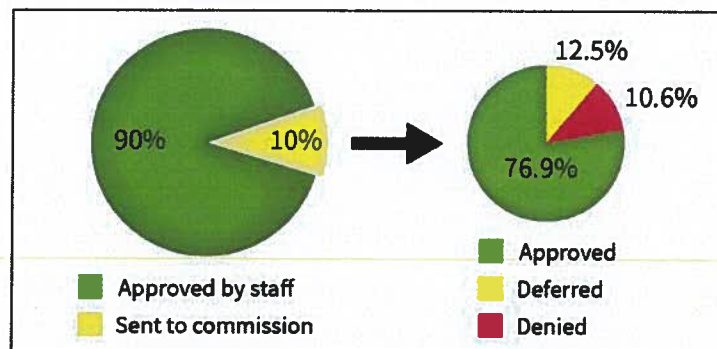


For properties located within National Register historic districts, but not in a local district the same pattern holds true. Of the ten National Register districts in Salt Lake City, four have average values greater than the citywide average, and six have

averages below that of the city. This is solid evidence that historic districts are providing quality housing for Utah households at nearly every income level.



Then what of the claim that local preservation commissions make it exceedingly difficult to make changes to one's home? Again, the reality and the claim are far apart. For this study, the records of the Salt Lake City Historic Preservation Commission from 2004 through 2012 were examined. Of the applications that were presented, over 90 percent were approved at the staff level with no need for the applicant to appear before the commission at all. Of the ten percent forwarded to the commission, nearly 77 percent were approved and another 12 percent deferred, most of which were ultimately approved when requested modifications in the plans were made. Only 10 percent of all cases heard by the commission — roughly 1 percent of all applications — were denied. This is hardly a pattern that supports a “they’re just in business to say no” claim.



What do we know about historic districts now? 1) In good times properties in most historic districts outperform the rest of the market. 2) In tough times the decline in value is usually less. 3) The quality and relative value stability of homes in historic districts reduces the likelihood of foreclosure. 4) There are homes in historic districts that are affordable for household in a wide range of income brackets. 5) The overwhelming percentage of proposed changes to houses in historic districts are quickly approved.

Josh Billings would likely be pleased.

SUSTAINABILITY

A building's sustainability is often measured by how much energy it uses, but the definition should not stop there. Embodied energy and avoided impacts, material flow, land conservation, and public health are other important measures of how buildings impact the environment. While many older buildings are energy efficient, historic buildings' high performance under other indicators makes them outstanding contributors to sustainability. Indeed, stewardship of the built environment can ensure the long-term availability of the natural environment for cultural, recreational, and economic uses.

Historic buildings are naturally energy-efficient. In particular, older commercial buildings were constructed with heavier masonry materials for thermal mass, natural ventilation strategies for cooling, and strategically placed openings for daylighting. These passive approaches provided basic thermal and lighting comfort.

However, 20th-century technologies transformed the design of commercial buildings. Fluorescent lamps and double-paned windows were introduced in the 1930s, and air conditioning became widely used after World War II. Aluminum curtain walls became a common element beginning in the 1950s. These products resulted in thermal deficiencies, which were "solved" by increasingly larger and more complex heating, ventilating, and air conditioning systems powered by cheap electricity.

Though energy-sensitive designs have gained in popularity in recent decades, older commercial buildings still have inherent advantages that allow them to perform comparably. Buildings constructed before 1920 consume the same amount of energy per square foot as buildings constructed after 2000.

Some older houses may be less energy-efficient compared to contemporary homes, but increasing efficiency through retrofits is not difficult. Weatherization improves the energy performance of the building envelope, and mechanical, electrical, and plumbing systems can be upgraded. Adding a storm window to an original wood window has a comparable performance and much shorter payback time than what are known as "low-emissivity" double-pane windows—just 4 years compared to 34 years. And many options for upgrading systems exist, from replacing individual components with more efficient components to enhancing air circulation and daylighting to adding low-flow plumbing fixtures or solar panels.



Avenues home before rehabilitation, Salt Lake City



Avenues home after rehabilitation, Salt Lake City

AVERAGE ENERGY CONSUMPTION (KBTU/SF) COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS

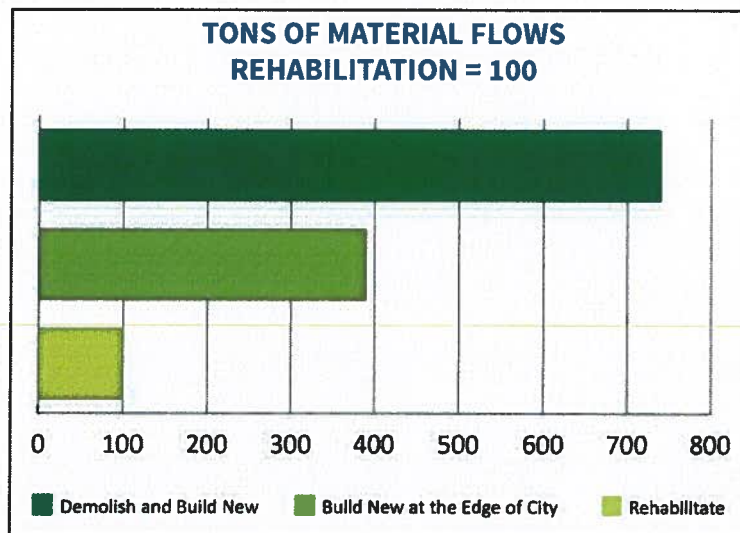
Before 1920	-----	80.2
1920 – 1945	-----	90.3
1946 – 1959	-----	80.3
1960 – 1969	-----	90.9
1970 – 1979	-----	95.0
1980 – 1989	-----	100.1
1990 – 1999	-----	88.8
2000 – 2003	-----	79.7

All historic buildings have the advantage of embodied energy—the energy used to construct the building, including sourcing and transporting materials—and avoided impacts. The concept of avoided impacts recognizes that the energy used to construct a new building must be “recovered” before the new building saves net energy. Even a new energy-efficient house can take 12 to 15 years to recover that energy. Demolishing an older house to replace it with a similar but more energy-efficient house will nearly double the recovery period. For a new office building, the recovery period for construction is 40 years, while it is closer to 65 years if demolition of an existing building is involved. In fact, **for most buildings being built today, the full recovery period exceeds the expected useful life of the buildings.**

Embodied energy is the energy consumed by all of the processes associated with the production of a building, from the mining and processing of natural resources to manufacturing, transport, and product delivery.

Demolishing one modest sized historic home in Utah is the equivalent of throwing away 12,338 gallons of gasoline. The impact on the land fill of that one demolition is equal to the waste it would take one person 139 years to generate.

Rehabilitation of historic buildings also reduces the “material flow,” or the path of materials from extraction to utilization to landfill. When rehabilitation is compared to the construction of a similar house at the edge of the city or the demolition of an older house and construction of a similar house, it generates the lowest material flows by far. New construction at the edge of the city generated a material stream 4 times greater than rehabilitation, while the material stream of demolition and reconstruction was 7.4 times greater.



On a larger scale, communities that preserve and reuse buildings can offset growth pressures on open lands. A study funded by the EPA estimated that redeveloping one acre of brownfields—vacant or underutilized urban land, including older buildings—is equivalent to preserving 4.5 acres of open space. Brownfields redevelopment is particularly relevant to urban areas, but it can also be applied in smaller communities and rural towns. In fact, it helps ease growth pressures so that open

lands in rural areas can be preserved for agricultural and recreational uses.

In helping to conserve open lands, preservation of buildings helps to improve public health. As an alternative to suburban sprawl, preservation helps reduce driving, along with its associated environmental and health costs. The Utah Department of Environmental Quality estimates that 57 percent of greenhouse gas emissions in the state come from mobile sources such as automobiles and trucks, and is measured in part by vehicle miles traveled (VMT). So reducing VMT can have a direct positive impact on public health conditions. For example, in early 2013, prolonged thermal inversions in Utah's northern valley posed a significant threat to public health due to reduced air quality. Reducing VMT—and the pollutants that make up the smog associated with these inversions—can reduce the occurrences of asthma and other respiratory problems.



Spring City home before rehabilitation



Spring City home after rehabilitation

Conversely, creating an urban environment in which walking is a pleasant and efficient experience has significant public health benefits. More intensive use of existing built areas leads to a greater concentration of activities. This encourages both residents and visitors to get out of their vehicles and walk to multiple destinations. A relatively recent tool has been developed by WalkScore.com. Using multiple variables, the WalkScore system calculates a score for any address in over 10,000 communities across the country. Addresses (and neighborhoods) are then given a “walkability” rating that ranges from “car dependent” to “walker’s paradise”.

To understand the walkability of historic neighborhoods the WalkScore was determined for more than 900 houses in Salt Lake City that used the Utah Historic Preservation Tax Credit. These scores were then compared to the neighborhood scores for the entire city. The results are in the table below.

WALKABILITY IN SALT LAKE CITY'S HISTORIC DISTRICTS			
Score	Category	Tax Credit Projects	City of Salt Lake
90-100	Walker's Paradise	3.1%	
70-89	Very Walkable	41.6%	21.4%
50-69	Somewhat Walkable	51.4%	48.6%
25-49	Car Dependent	3.9%	30.0%
0-24	Car Dependent	0.0%	

Walkability is important on the regional environmental level by reducing VMT and the corresponding effect on air quality. On the individual level here is what the *American Journal of Preventive Medicine* has reported: “Neighborhoods built a half-century or

more ago were designed with “walkability” in mind. And living in them reduces an individual’s risk of becoming overweight or obese.”

The Doctrine and Covenants directs LDS Church members to “be diligent in preserving what thou hast, that thou mayest be a wise steward” (D&C 136:27) “And the benefits shall be consecrated unto the inhabitants of Zion and unto their generations.” (D&C 70:8) When written that stewardship probably referred to the land and water and the production of the early pioneers. But today Utahns are being wise stewards of their historic built environment in addition to the land and water, preserving those benefits for future generations, and practicing sustainable development at the same time.

DOWNTOWN REVITALIZATION

Downtown revitalization—and particularly preservation-based revitalization—is increasingly recognized as a viable, cost-effective approach to local economic development. Communities that have restored their downtown’s historic character as part of revitalization efforts have not only achieved substantial economic growth: they have established a strong identity that has led to further economic opportunities.



Main Street, Cedar City

Why reinvest in downtown?

- Downtown is an incubator for local entrepreneurs. Local businesses create a stable foundation for economic growth because they do not rely on economic interests based elsewhere. In addition, the multiplier of local businesses—that is, the percent of business income returned to the local economy—is much higher than that of national corporations. A 2012 study in Salt Lake City concluded that local businesses returned over 50 percent of their income to the local economy, while national chains returned less than 15 percent.
- Historic buildings and public places tell the story of the community and give a sense of its current direction. A clear sense of community identity has very real economic impacts. In marketing terms, it creates differentiation by establishing a clear brand for downtown and the broader community. This brand increases a community’s ability to compete economically.
- Focusing on downtown helps to manage growth in the entire community. Communities throughout Utah—even those that would have recently been considered remote—are experiencing the pressures of population growth. Concentrating development in a central business district allows for more cost-effective allocation of public resources like infrastructure and preserves open land for productive long-term alternatives. In other

words, communities are economically healthier when they grow from the inside out.

- Local economies work better when they are based on a density of activity. When economic activity is concentrated in a smaller area like downtown, consumer activity intensifies and businesses can “feed” one another more effectively.

Several Utah communities have used a preservation-based downtown revitalization approach and their results reconfirm the wisdom of those efforts. Many smaller communities were involved in the Utah Main Street program. *Main Street* is downtown economic development in the context of historic buildings.

From 1996 through 2005 — the first ten years of the Main Street Program’s existence — sales at Panguitch’s motels and bed-and-breakfast inns increased by nearly 60 percent. By contrast, transient room tax revenues for Garfield County increased by only 18 percent during this period, while, for the state as a whole, those revenues increased by only 35 percent.

At the same time that **Panguitch’s** economy was capturing more visitor dollars, it was also diversifying. For the same ten-year period (1996-2005), sales in Miscellaneous Retail increased by over 300 percent, even as large-scale retail development intensified in nearby Cedar City and Richfield.



Gem Theatre, Panguitch

CROSSROADS OF THE WEST, OGDEN

When Congress authorized the creation of the Crossroads of the West Historic District in 2000, two purposes were spelled out: 1) to use the historic district to educate and inspire the public, and 2) to enhance cultural and compatible economic redevelopment. Combining historic preservation and economic development may have been a new concept to some, but it was well understood by property owners, preservation advocates, and Ogden City when the district was established.

A little over a decade later the 10-square-block mixed-use neighborhood anchored by the Union Station has become a national model of excellent historic rehabilitation, high quality infill construction, and an eclectic array of shops and eateries. Dozens of annual events draw visitors from throughout Utah and beyond.

Since 2006 34 buildings in the district have undergone rehabilitation, matching \$466,000 in grant money with \$762,000 in private capital.

Today the Utah Transit Authority provides 21st century transportation from the same Union Station that truly made Ogden the Crossroads of the West.



Over the past 35 years, the collective assessed value of downtown property in **Brigham City** has increased by over 300 percent and downtown businesses – in only a nine square-block area – have generated \$13 million in sales taxes.

In order to assess the impacts of historically appropriate rehabilitations in Utah, the Utah Department of Community and Economic Development conducted an analysis in 2003 of 67 rehabilitation projects from around the state. That analysis concluded that every dollar invested generated \$11.84 in economic impacts, including payroll, property values, and spending that, in turn, generated \$1.53 in public revenues. These impacts may seem modest, until it is understood that the average cost of a project was slightly less than \$12,000 and the average population of the communities in which the rehabilitations took place was just over \$14,000.

According to the responses to a survey of property owners who had rehabilitated their buildings according to historic standards, those projects reduced the overall vacancy rate from 27 percent before rehabilitation to 10 percent after.

These modest rehabilitation projects have had a major impact on property owners' income.

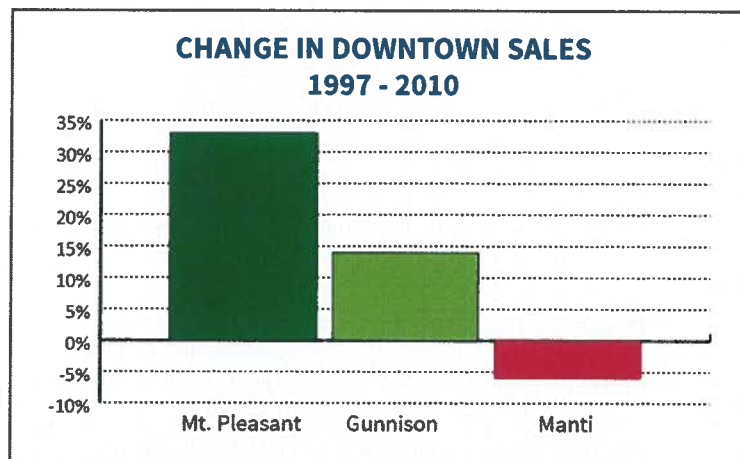
- Crystal Drug in **Tooele** saw rents increase by 40 percent following rehabilitation.
- At the Warenski Home in **Murray** rent went from \$0 in prior to rehabilitation in 1997 to \$2,000 today. The current tenant has been in property for over 10 years.
- 47 South Main in **Payson** had been vacant for several years. Following rehabilitation, the building generated \$1,700 in rents from ground and upper floor leases.
- Gary's Shoes in **Richfield** doubled sales in eight-year period following rehabilitation.
- The former Continental Bank in **Salt Lake City** was vacant and threatened with demolition. There might have been a vacant lot. Instead there is an impressive structure on the tax rolls for \$22 million. Following redevelopment into the Hotel Monaco, the facility pays an estimated \$1 million per year in lodging, restaurant, and sales taxes, while property taxes exceed \$350,000.
- The Casino Star Theatre in **Gunnison** was acquired in 2004 by a foundation which rehabilitated the historic structure. The project has not only reclaimed its role as cultural center of the community, but it has served as a catalyst for downtown businesses. Between 2003 and 2010, gross sales in restaurants, apparel



Casino Star Theatre, Gunnison

and accessories, and general retail stores increased by nearly 25 percent – even as per capita income in Gunnison was declining. For the two sectors for which detailed data are available – restaurants and miscellaneous retail – the contrast is striking: In the six years before the theater’s rehabilitation, sales in these categories increased by approximately \$60,000. In the two years immediately following completion of the rehabilitation, sales in these two categories increased by over \$350,000.

Another way to measure the relative effects of heritage based revitalization efforts is by comparing the experience of Mt. Pleasant which has used that approach with that of Manti and Gunnison, two other Sanpete County communities of the same size as Mt. Pleasant that had not undertaken downtown revitalization. In the five years after Wal Mart’s opening in Ephraim, Manti and Gunnison saw their downtown sales decrease by 24 percent and 23 percent, respectively. Downtown sales in Mt. Pleasant outperformed those in Manti and Gunnison, even though Manti – as the county seat – and Gunnison – as the site of the Utah State Prison – had significant market advantages. Taking a longer comparative view, between 1997 (the first year for which detailed data are available) and 2010, downtown sales in Mt. Pleasant increased by 33 percent, while those in Gunnison increased by 14 percent and those in Manti actually decreased by six percent.



CASE STUDY OF PRESERVATION-BASED ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: ST. GEORGE

In the 1970s, St. George began to transform from a quiet desert community into a haven for retirees. From 1970 to 2010, its population grew by nearly 900 percent. This dramatic increase naturally generated increased commercial demand which, in turn, generated significant large-scale commercial growth expanding commercial activity away from the community’s historic center.

As a result, the center of St. George faced increased economic pressure. However, rather than ignoring downtown, the community focused on it as an important economic and cultural resource. The first step was the designation in 1980 of a downtown historic district and the establishment of a façade grants program to encourage property owners to restore the historic character of their buildings. Over the past 20 years, more than two dozen *continued >>*

continued >>

façade rehabilitations have been completed in downtown and more than \$10 million of private investment has gone into both historic rehabilitation and compatible new construction.

The City of St. George has been an active partner. To date, its investment in downtown totals well over \$10 million and includes both historic renovations as well as architecturally compatible new buildings. The city's investments have been complemented by other government entities, with the Washington County School District and the State of Utah constructing new architecturally compatible buildings in downtown at a total cost of over \$15 million.



These various projects reflect the diversity and intensity of use in downtown St. George. Perhaps more than any other community in Utah, St. George has successfully integrated commercial, civic, and cultural – all

of which complement downtown's historic character. This diversity and intensity is both a reflection of and a catalyst in downtown's economic vitality.

That vitality continues to intensify, as downtown businesses expand. Even more telling, however, is the fact that local businesses are relocating to downtown. A recent headline in the Spectrum proclaimed that "Downtown continues to attract new businesses." Those move-ins include a technology company, medical offices, and an ophthalmology practice. As ophthalmologist Dr. Sharon Richens explains regarding her move to downtown, "St. George has such a sense of character and I wanted our new building to have a sense of place, to be within walking distance of the downtown."

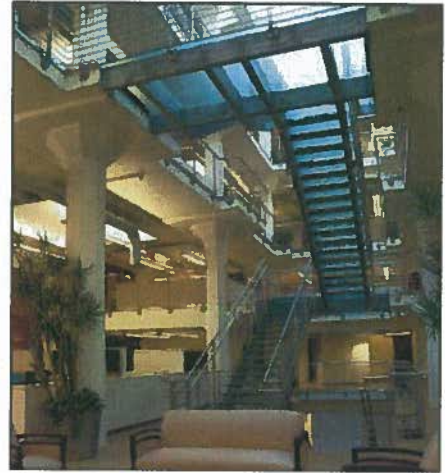
But perhaps the strongest evidence of the impacts of historic preservation on downtown is found in Ancestor Square, a shopping center at the intersection of Main Street and St. George Boulevard that its developers characterize as "an example of architecture, entrepreneurship and history nicely interwoven." Ancestor Square comprises 12 buildings, half of which are listed on the National Register of Historic Places and half of which are new. Ancestor Square is now over 30 years old and now houses over 15 businesses – retail, personal and professional services, and restaurants – as well as serving as the site for the Downtown Farmers Market.

This economic growth is the direct outcome of the "sense of place" which, in turn, is the direct result of the priority that the business community and local government have placed on sustaining the historic character of downtown.

FISCAL RESPONSIBILITY

There are many good causes in the world. But the reality is, particularly in times of shrinking public budgets, economic challenges, and a cloudy financial future fiscal responsibility should be a priority for both taxpayers and elected officials across the political spectrum. Not every cause that might deserve public-sector support will receive it.

How does historic preservation rate on the fiscal responsibility scale? The most direct public financial support for private-sector investment in historic properties comes through the Utah Historic Preservation Tax Credit, so it merits a special look.



*Fuller Point Warehouse / Big-D Construction
Headquarters, Salt Lake City*

The Utah Historic Preservation Tax Credit

In 1992, the Utah Legislature enacted a 20 percent Historic Preservation Tax Credit to encourage private investment in historic residential properties, both rental and owner-occupied. The goal of the Legislature was to leverage \$4 of private investment for every \$1 of state tax credit. But as with any tax incentive, it is appropriate to ask three questions: 1) Does it work? 2) Does it advance the public purpose for which it was enacted? and 3) Is it cost-effective for Utah taxpayers?

The answer to all three questions is a resounding Yes.

In the last 20 years, over 1,100 historic residential properties have been rehabilitated under this program, representing private-sector investment of nearly \$120 million.

The Utah Historic Preservation Tax Credit program was designed by the Legislature to encourage substantial investment—there is a \$10,000 project minimum—and requires that only projects that are consistent with good preservation practice receive the credit. These two provisions mean that the program has long-term benefits for Utah citizens.

When the State of Utah provides \$200,000 in tax credits for rehabilitation:

- A minimum of \$1,000,000 is invested by the private sector;
- That investment spurs an additional \$674,481 of economic activity in the state's economy;
- This results in the creation of 5.9 jobs directly and another 5.2 jobs indirectly;
- Those workers receive paychecks totaling \$550,095;
- Business owners receive \$177,495 in proprietors' income and \$107,958 in profits;

- Local governments receive \$16,762 in sales tax and \$15,000 each year in additional property taxes; and
- The State receives \$40,940 in income taxes, \$39,390 in sales taxes, and \$10,127 in indirect business taxes.

So when the additional economic activity is included, and the money returned to the State Treasury is considered, over \$15 of economic activity is generated in the private sector for every \$1 provided by the state tax credit. The Utah Historic Preservation Tax Credit was enacted to save historic buildings, not as an economic development tool. But its effectiveness in leveraging private-sector investment is a model for economic development professionals around the country.

But it is not just the Utah Historic Preservation Tax Credit that meets the fiscal responsibility test.

- 100 percent of the Federal Investment Tax Credit stays in Utah rather than being sent to Washington, D.C. Since 1990, that means that more than \$35 million remained in Utah instead of in the coffers of the U.S. government.
- Local governments receive more than \$4 million each year in additional property tax revenue from projects that used the Federal or State Historic Tax Credits. That amount is enough to pay for 121 new teachers or 150 new police officers.
- In Salt Lake City, if properties in historic districts had declined as much as houses outside historic districts, there would be \$175 million less in property value in the city.
- Occasionally, historic preservation is accused of being excessively expensive. But data shows that simply isn't the case. The average investment under the Utah Historic Preservation Tax Credit is \$23.03 per square foot.
- Projects done using the Federal Investment Tax Credit tend to be larger, are generally commercial rather than residential, and are more frequently complete renovations. Even so, the rehabilitation costs for these projects ranged from \$44.89 to \$273.31 per square foot, with an average of \$133.12 per square foot.
- On average, each homeowner in a local historic district in Salt Lake City saved \$11,646 in property value decline between the recession years of 2008 and 2012.

Fiscal responsibility certainly means that governments spend taxpayers' money judiciously. It also means recognizing that we are beneficiaries today of investments that others made in the past. That understanding brings with it the responsibility of making decisions today that benefit citizens not just through the next election, but the next generation.

For the citizens of Utah, historic preservation meets both definitions.

CONCLUSIONS

An historic building is more than just one more piece of real estate. Brent Roberts, Director of Headquarter Facilities for the LDS Church put it this way: “Our historic buildings are the physical symbols of the Church. Our membership views these buildings as the direct connection to the pioneer era of the Church.” For all Utahns the stewardship of the built heritage is a way of respecting the past but also the way to be a good steward for the future.

In the long run, these symbolic, social, cultural, and educational values of historic preservation are more important than its economic value. But as the great British economist John Maynard Keynes said, “In the long run we’re all dead.”



A preservation workshop in Cache County on building traditional barn doors.

In the short run many of those who make decisions about historic buildings – property owners, developers, state and local government officials, institutions, bankers, real estate brokers – are legitimately concerned with the short term and that includes the economic value of preservation. The results of this analysis demonstrate that good stewardship of long term assets provides significant short term dividends.

- Historic preservation creates jobs, more jobs per \$1 million of output than the vast majority of industries in Utah.
- Historic preservation generates income, more income per \$1 million of output than the vast majority of industries in Utah.
- Historic preservation is an effective tool for downtown revitalization as measured by new businesses, increased sales, reduced vacancies, increased tax revenues, and increased property values.
- Historic preservation not only draws visitors to the state but is part of almost every visitor’s experience in Utah. Even though heritage visitors are a relatively small share of total tourism in Utah their economic impact is immense.
- Historic districts enhance property values in times of appreciation and stabilize property values in weak real estate markets.
- The stability of historic neighborhoods mitigates the risk for foreclosure.
- The good stewardship of historic buildings is automatically good stewardship of the environment. Sustaining historic buildings is sustainable development.

- For anyone who is a strong advocate for fiscal responsibility, historic preservation should be a top priority. The demolition of historic buildings is more often an act of fiscal irresponsibility.

Future generations of Utahns will be thankful for the good stewardship of historic buildings. But the profits through preservation accrue to property owners, state and local governments, downtown business owners, neighborhood residents, and taxpayers today.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION BY THE NUMBERS

- \$717,811,000** Direct and indirect spending by visitors to Utah heritage sites & special events. *
- \$198,379,272** Salaries and wages paid as a result of historic preservation projects using Federal or State historic rehabilitation tax credits. ☒
- \$177,276,340** Amount of private investment in historic buildings using the Federal Investment Tax Credit. ☒
- \$119,273,302** Amount of private investment in historic buildings using the Utah State Historic Preservation Tax Credit. #
- \$35,455,268** Investment that stayed in Utah rather than sent to Washington because of the Federal Investment Tax Credit. ☒
- 7,300,000** Number of visitors to Utah heritage sites and special events each year. *
- \$4,374,000** Additional statewide annual property tax revenues from investment in historic preservation projects. *
- 7,313** Direct and indirect jobs generated by the heritage portion of Utah's tourism industry. *
- 4,969** Jobs from historic preservation projects using Federal or State historic rehabilitation tax credits. ☒
- 2,470** Housing units rehabilitated using the Utah Historic Preservation Tax Credit. #
- 1,128** Number of projects using the Utah Historic Preservation Tax Credit. #
- 350** Tons of raw and waste materials generated when an older house is demolished and replaced with a new one. Rehabilitating the same older house generates *only 50 tons* of materials.
- 100%** Cities where foreclosure rate was lower in historic districts than the rest of the city.
- 68** Average "Walk Score" for historic preservation projects in Salt Lake City, as compared to an overall city score of 58.
- 33%** Increase in downtown sales volume in Mt. Pleasant in the decade after it became a Main Street community. ^
- 15%** Tourists in Utah who visited a historic site during their stay. *

* Annual ☒ Aggregate 1990-2012 # Aggregate 1993-2012 ^ Aggregate 1997-2012

The activity that is the subject of this report has been financed in part with federal funds from the National Park Service, U.S. Department of Interior, and administered by the State Historic Preservation Office of Utah. The contents and opinions do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the Department of the Interior or the Utah State Historic Preservation Office, nor does the mention of trade names or commercial products constitute endorsement or recommendation by the Department of Interior or the Utah State Historic Preservation Office.

This program receives federal financial assistance for identification and protection of historic properties. Under Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, and the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, as amended, the U.S. Department of the Interior prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, disability or age in its federally assisted programs. If you believe you have been discriminated against in any program, activity, or facility as described above, or if you desire further information, please write to: Office for Equal Opportunity, National Park Service, 1849 C Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20240.

ABOUT UTAH HERITAGE FOUNDATION



Utah Heritage Foundation commissioned this study. Established in 1966, Utah Heritage Foundation was the first statewide historic preservation organization in the western United States. Utah Heritage Foundation's mission is to preserve, protect, and promote Utah's historic built environment through public awareness, advocacy, active preservation, and stewardship. www.utahheritagefoundation.org

ABOUT THE AUTHORS

The report was prepared and written by Donovan D. Rypkema, principal of *PlaceEconomics*, a Washington D.C.-based real estate and economic development consulting firm. Primary researcher was Courtney Williams of PlaceEconomics and editing by Cara Bertron, director of the Rightsizing Cities Initiative at PlaceEconomics. Chelsea Gauthier also assisted with research. Research and case studies on historic preservation and sustainability was done by Professor Robert Young, University of Utah. Bim Oliver of Bim Oliver Consulting, Salt Lake City was responsible for research and case studies on downtown revitalization. Lynn Knight of Management Analysis, Incorporated, Vienna, Virginia conducted tourism research. www.placeeconomics.com

ABOUT OUR PARTNERS

This study was funded in part by the following partners: Cedar City Brian Head Tourism Bureau, George S. and Dolores Doré Eccles Foundation, National Trust for Historic Preservation, Salt Lake City Corporation, Southern Utah University Regional Services, Utah Division of State History, Utah State Parks, Utah Transit Authority, and Zions Bank.

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The report was designed by Stefanie Borys, Utah State Parks.

GEORGE S. AND DOLORES DORÉ ECCLES
FOUNDATION



Utah Division of
State History



UTA

CEDAR CITY • BRIAN HEAD
TOURISM BUREAU



National Trust for
Historic Preservation
Save the past. Enrich the future.

SUU REGIONAL
SERVICES
SOUTHERN UTAH UNIVERSITY

ZIONS BANK



PROFITS THROUGH PRESERVATION: The Economic Impact of Historic Preservation in Utah

Study for Utah Heritage Foundation

Conducted by PlaceEconomics

October 2013



Environment

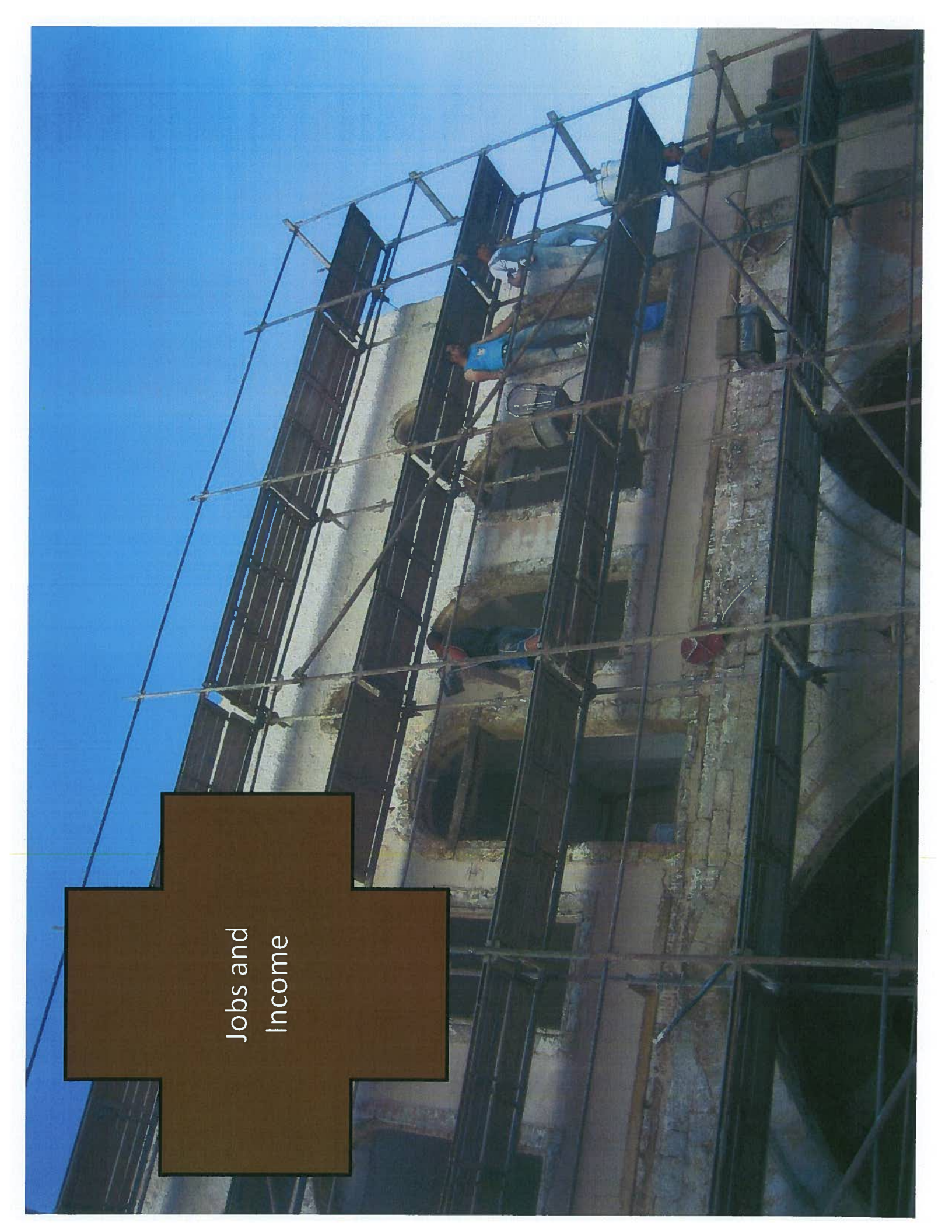
Property
Values

Jobs and
Income

Fiscal
Responsibility

Downtown
Revitalization

Heritage
Tourism



Jobs and
Income

Private Investment in Historic Buildings Using Tax Credit 1990-2012

	Federal	State	Total
Projects	109	1,128	1,237*
Investment	\$177,276,310	\$119,273,302	\$296,549,642

* A few projects used both credits

Jobs and Income

\$1,000,000 Spent on Historic Rehabilitation



Jobs

10.2 Direct

7.5 Indirect

17.7 TOTAL



Income

\$536,894 Direct

\$310,660 Indirect

\$847,554 TOTAL



Economic Activity Elsewhere in the Economy

\$998,772

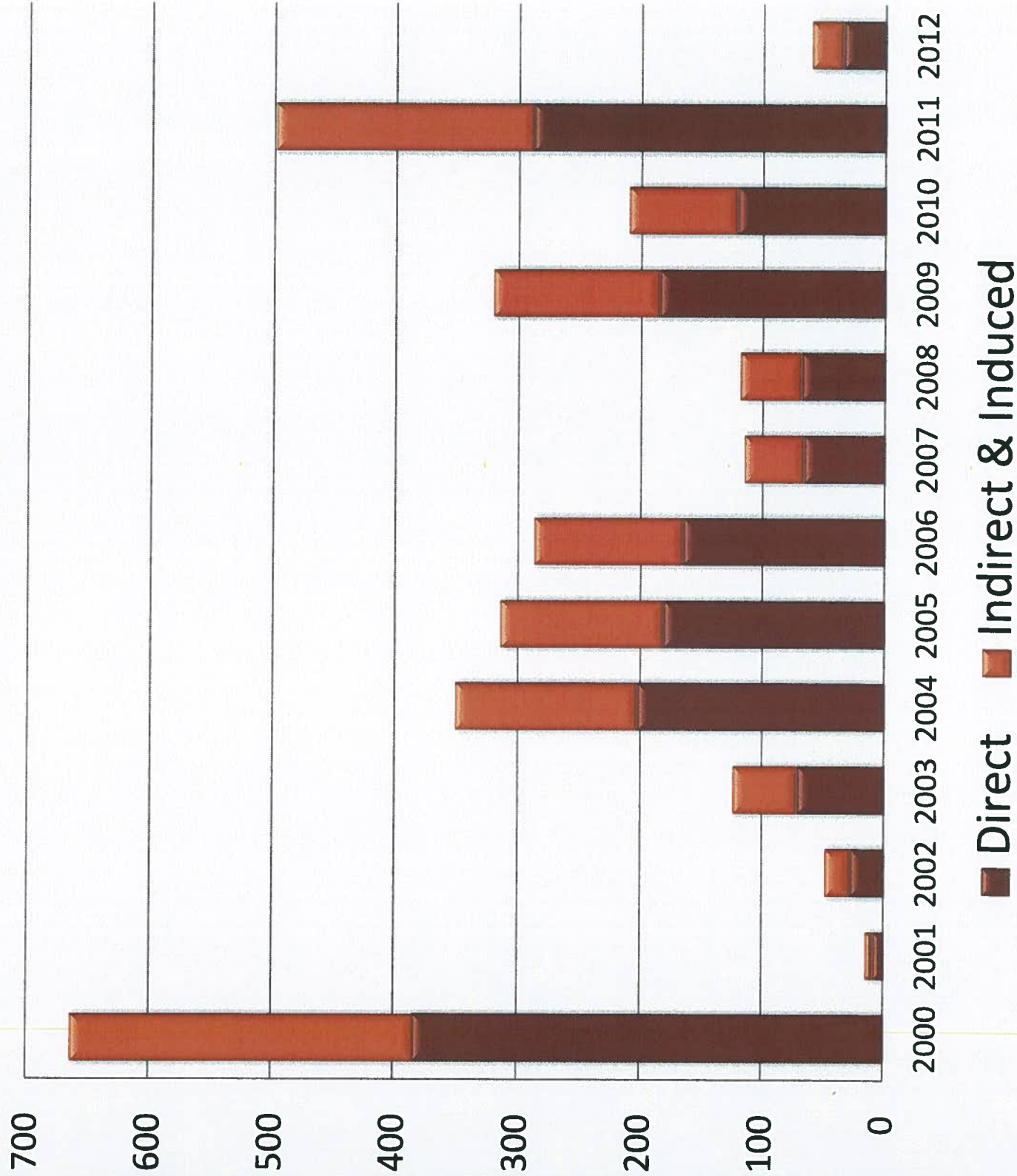


Money that otherwise would have gone to Washington

\$200,000

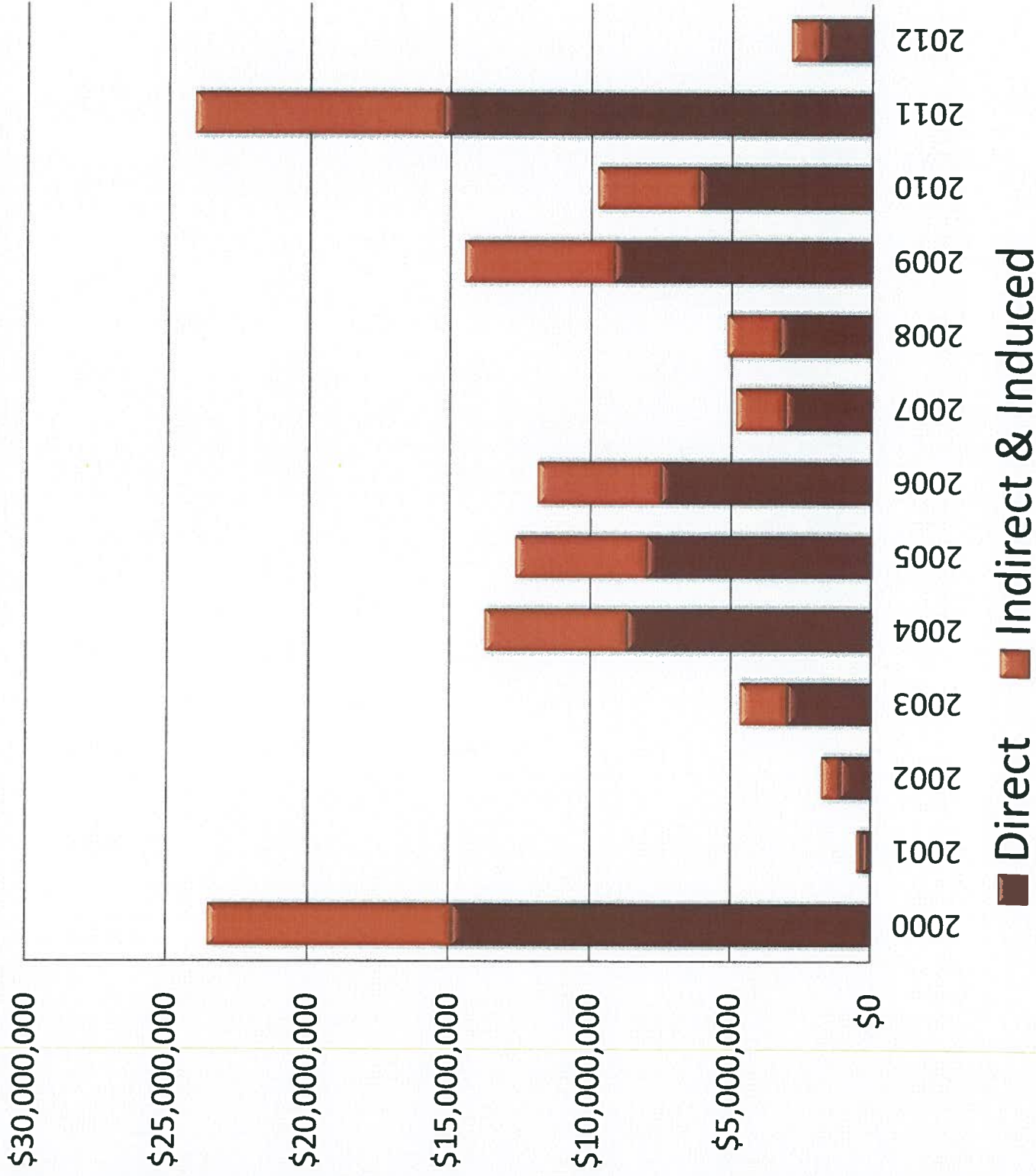
Jobs and Income

Jobs - Federal Historic Tax Credit Projects



Jobs and Income

Income - Federal Historic Tax Credit Projects



Jobs and Income

Jobs from Historic Rehabilitation Projects 1990-2012

	Federal	State	Combined
Direct	2,114	737	2,851
Indirect/ Induced	1,539	580	2,118
TOTAL	3,653	1,317	4,969

Jobs and Income

Income from Historic Rehabilitation Projects 1990-2012

	Federal	State	Combined
Direct	\$93,039,882	\$32,303,365	\$125,343,247
Indirect/ Induced	\$53,835,258	\$19,200,767	\$73,036,025
TOTAL	\$146,875,140	\$51,504,132	\$198,379,272

Jobs and Income

On average each year since 1990 just over 200 jobs and \$8,500,000 in paychecks in Utah have been attributable to historic tax credit projects.

That doesn't seem like much? If that were a business it would be larger than 98.9% of all Utah firms.



Jobs and Income

Industry Comparisons in Utah Jobs and Income/\$1 Million in Production

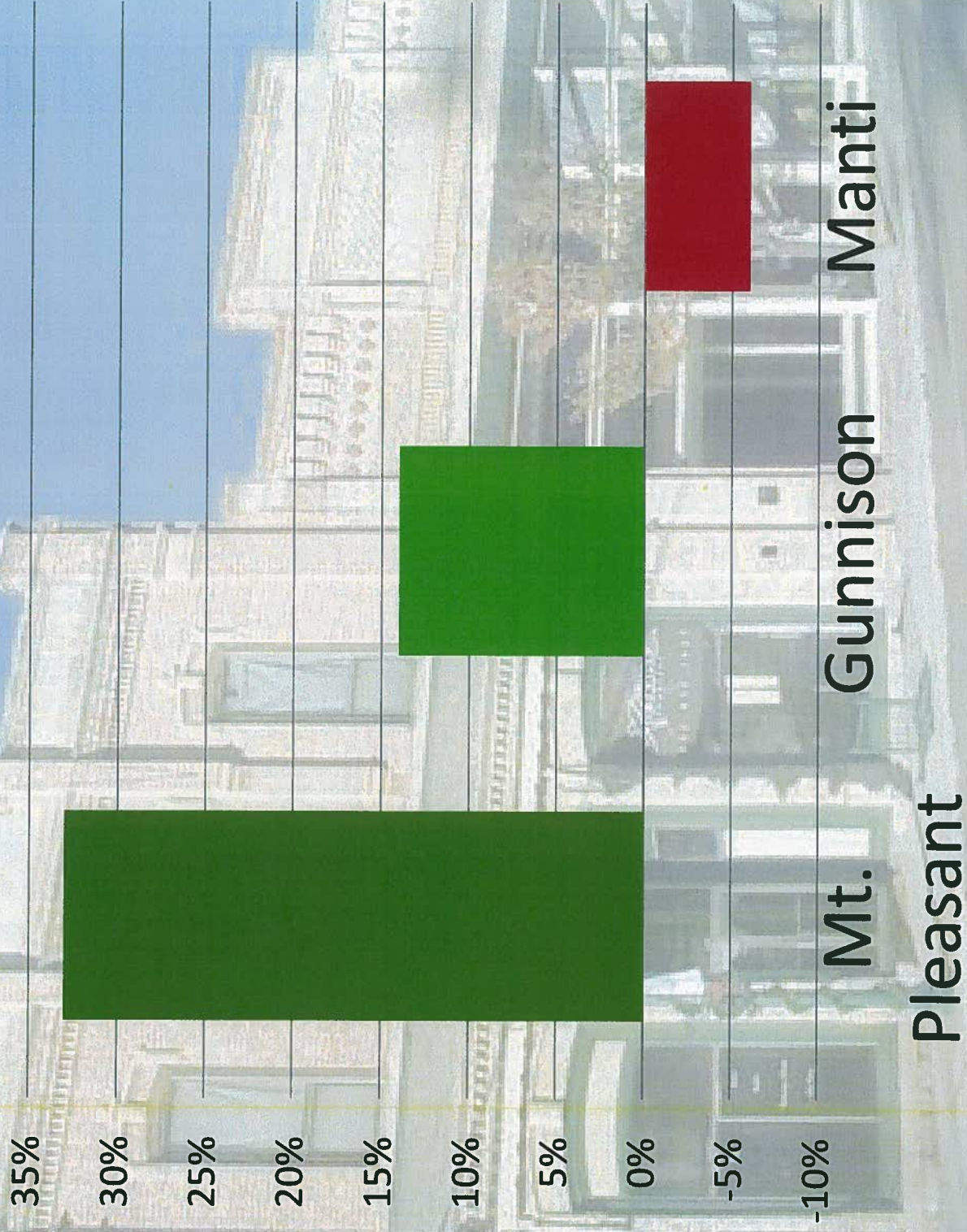
Industry	Jobs	Income	Income/Job
Oil & gas extraction	7.5	\$358,859	\$47,956
Computer manufacturing	3.4	\$181,593	\$54,157
Gasoline station	16.7	\$612,350	\$36,752
Data processing, web hosting	8.9	\$435,748	\$49,108
Legal services	13.6	\$731,663	\$53,831
Home health care services	26.3	\$985,310	\$37,451
Restaurants & Bars	25.6	\$621,447	\$24,300
New Construction	16.8	\$809,808	\$48,203
Historic Building Rehabilitation	17.6	\$847,555	\$48,026

A photograph of a historic street scene. On the left is a large, multi-story red brick building with ornate architectural details, including arched windows and decorative cornices. A bare tree stands in front of it. To the right, a white car is parked on a paved street. An American flag flies on a pole in the foreground. The sky is clear and blue.

Downtown Revitalization

Downtown Revitalization

Change in Downtown Sales 1997 - 2010



Downtown Revitalization

Impact of Historic Rehabilitation on Vacancy Levels

27%



Before Rehab

10%



After Rehab

Survey of property owners in 14 rural Utah Communities

Downtown Revitalization



Richfield

Sales doubled in 8 years after rehab



Tooele

Rent increased 40% after rehab



Payson

Vacant before rehab
After rehab \$1,700 rents from ground & upper floor rentals

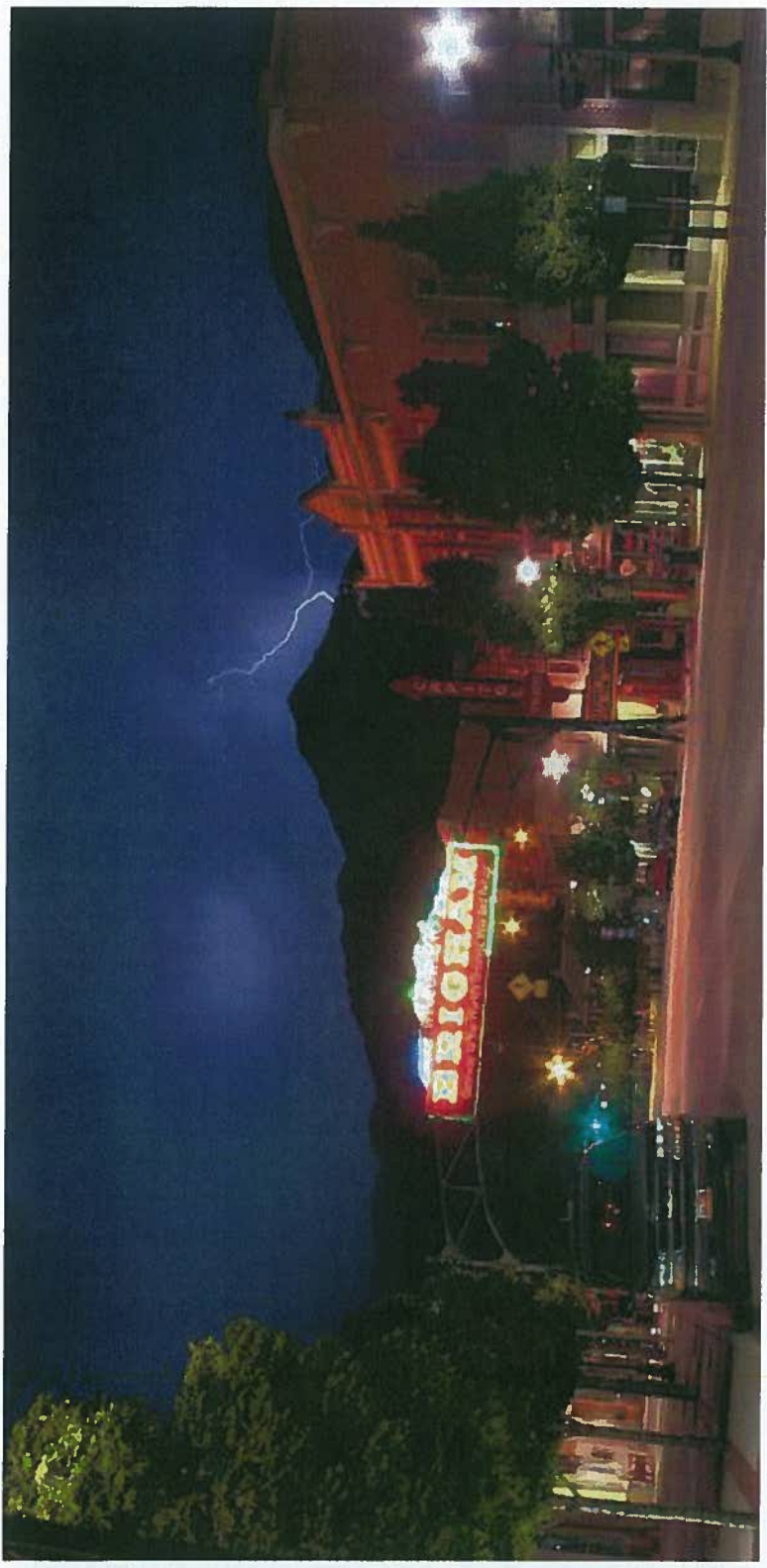
Downtown Revitalization



Catalytic Impact – Gunnison

Between 2003 and 2010 restaurants,
apparel and accessories and
miscellaneous retail up 25%

Downtown Revitalization



35 years of preservation-based downtown revitalization – Brigham City

Property values up 300%

\$13 million of sales tax generation from 9 square blocks

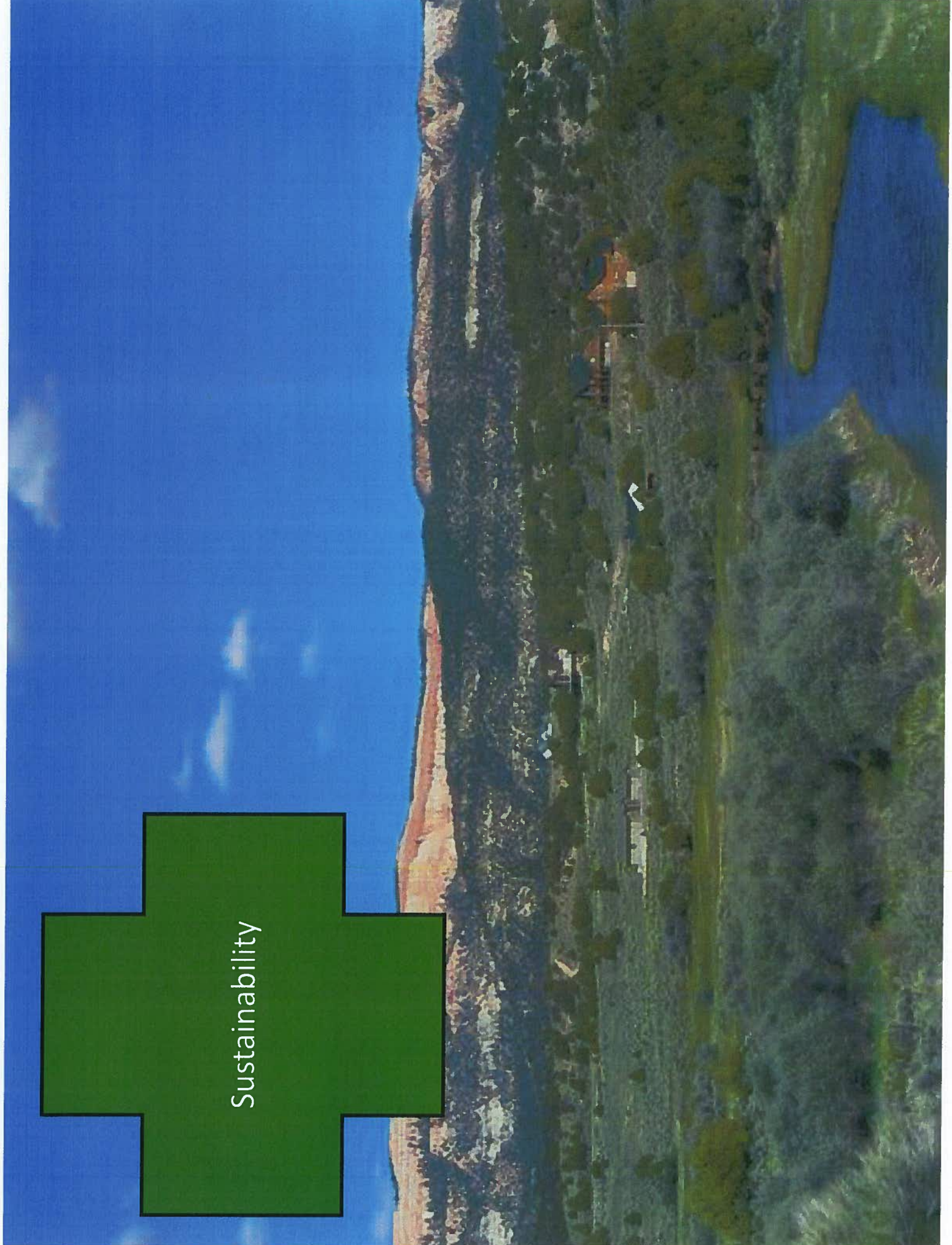
Downtown Revitalization

Was: vacant and threatened with demolition



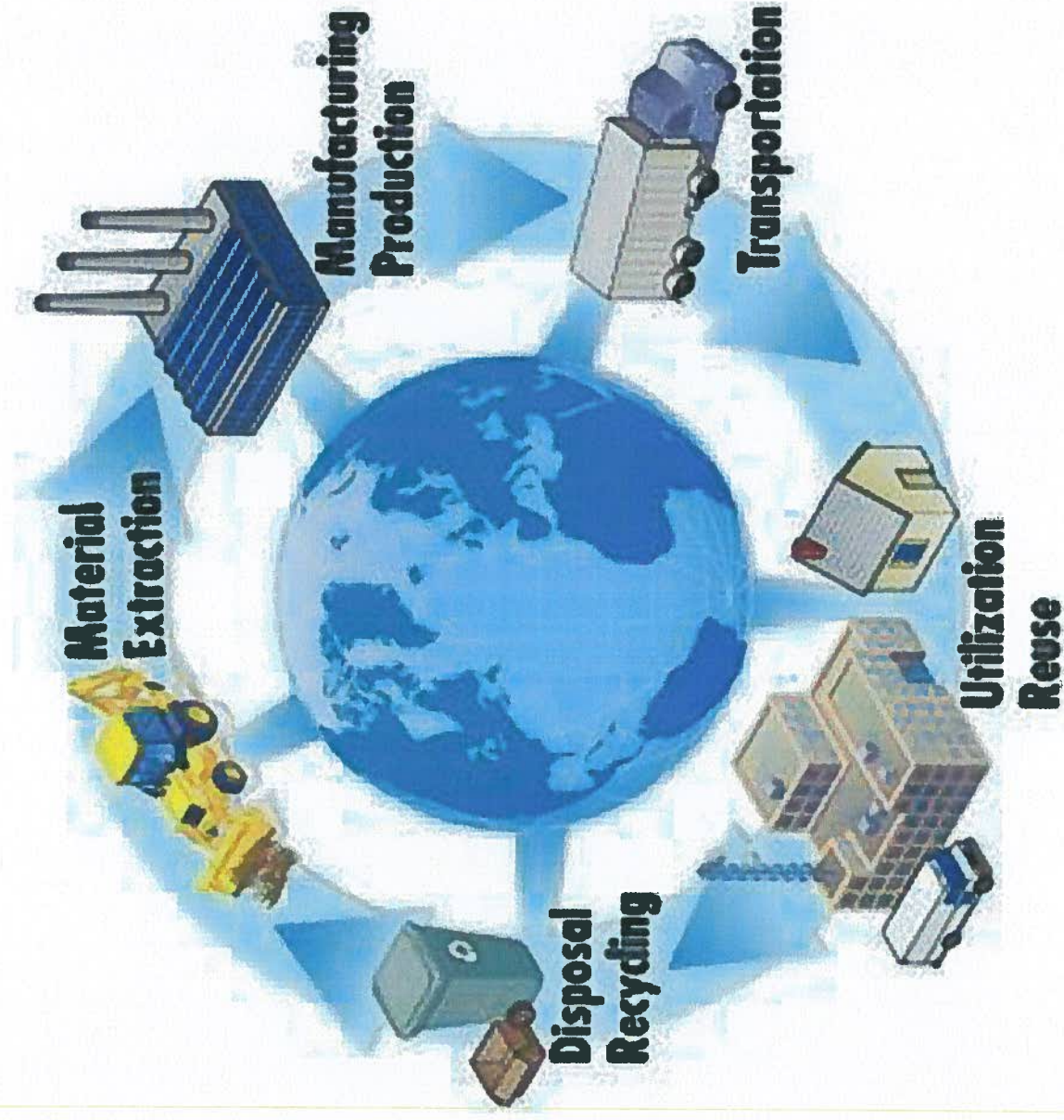
Today: \$22 Million assessed value; \$350,000 property taxes; \$1 million in restaurant, lodging, sales taxes

Sustainability



Sustainability

Material Flows



Sustainability

Material Flows



Rehabilitation

47.3 Tons



Edge City-Type Construction

182.4 Tons



Demolition and Infill

351.8 Tons

Sustainability

Tons of Material Flows

Rehabilitation = 100



Sustainability



The average historic house that was retained rather than razed reduced the impact on the landfill by 116.6 Tons

Sustainability

The Environmental Cost of Demolition Utah Historic House



- Throwing away equivalent of 12,338 gallons of gasoline
- Waste equal to what it would take one person 139 years to generate

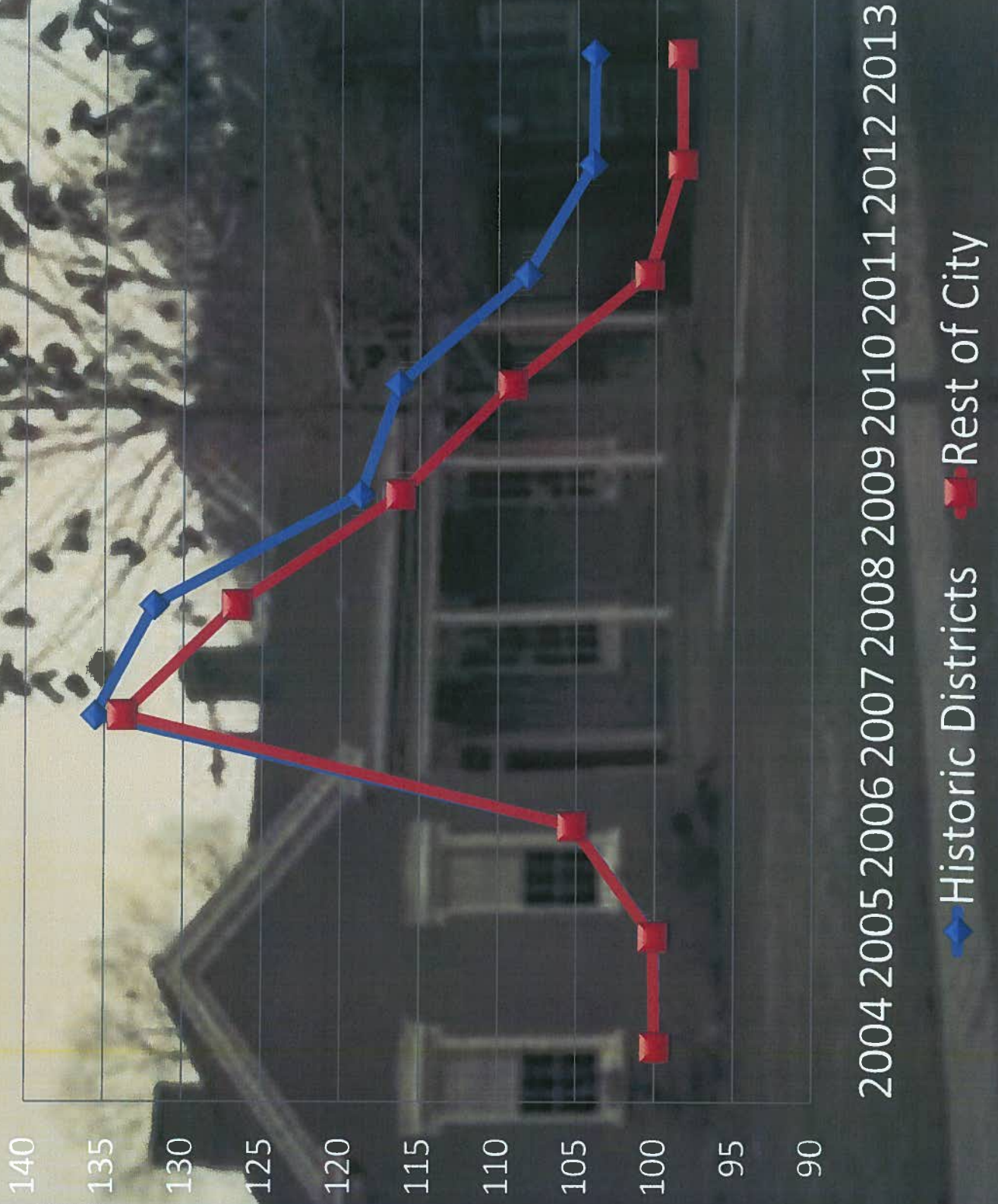
WALT'S
CRAWLERS
LIVE BAIT

A photograph of a residential street. In the foreground, a large, leafless tree stands on the left. A paved road runs horizontally across the middle. On the right side of the road, a green lawn is visible, with a 'FOR SALE' sign placed on it. The sign is white with red and blue text. In the background, several houses are visible. One house on the left has a dark roof and light-colored siding. Another house in the center has a stone facade. The sky is clear and blue.

Property Values

Property Values

Provo



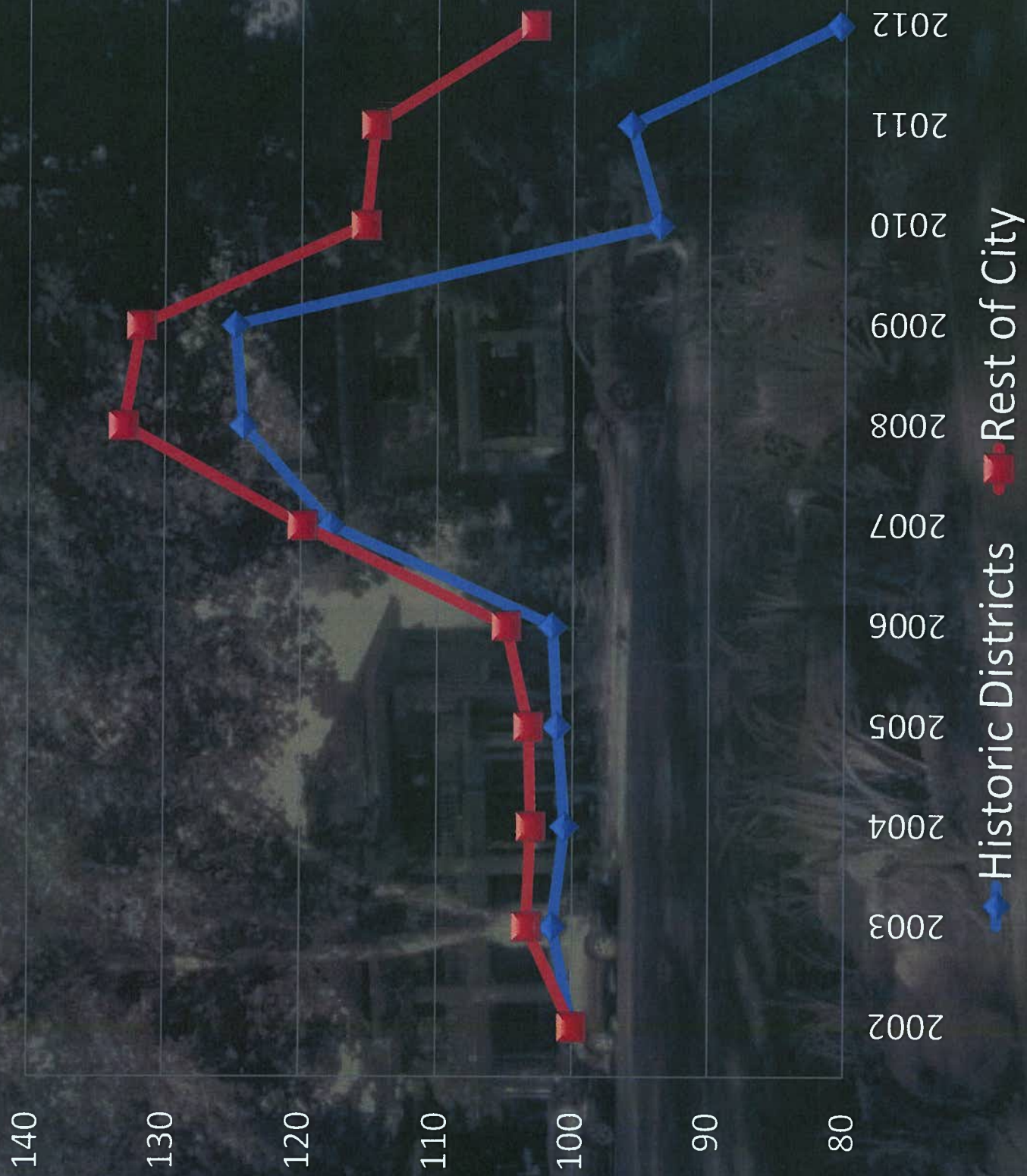
Property Values

Park City



Property Values

Ogden



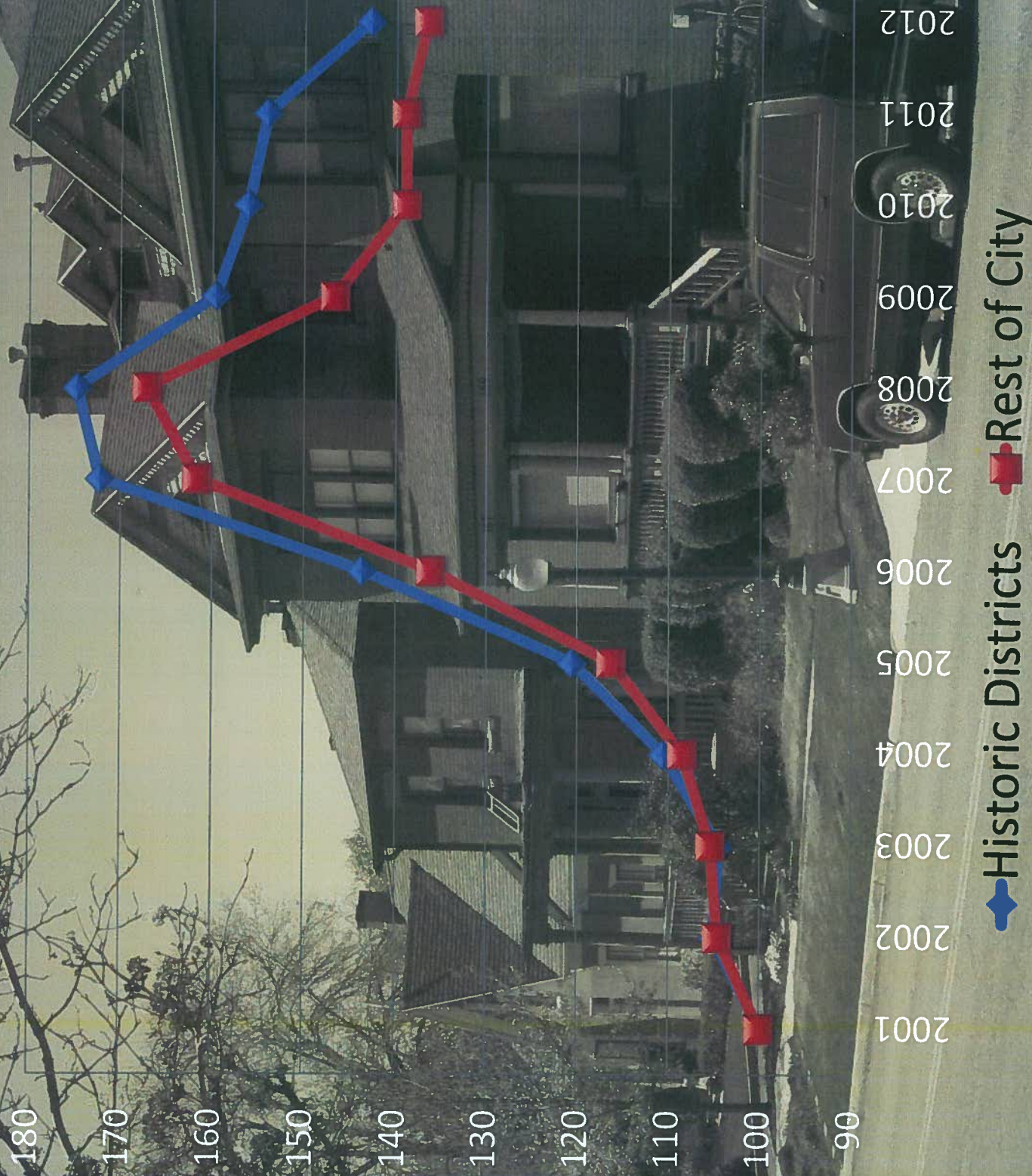
Property Values

Logan



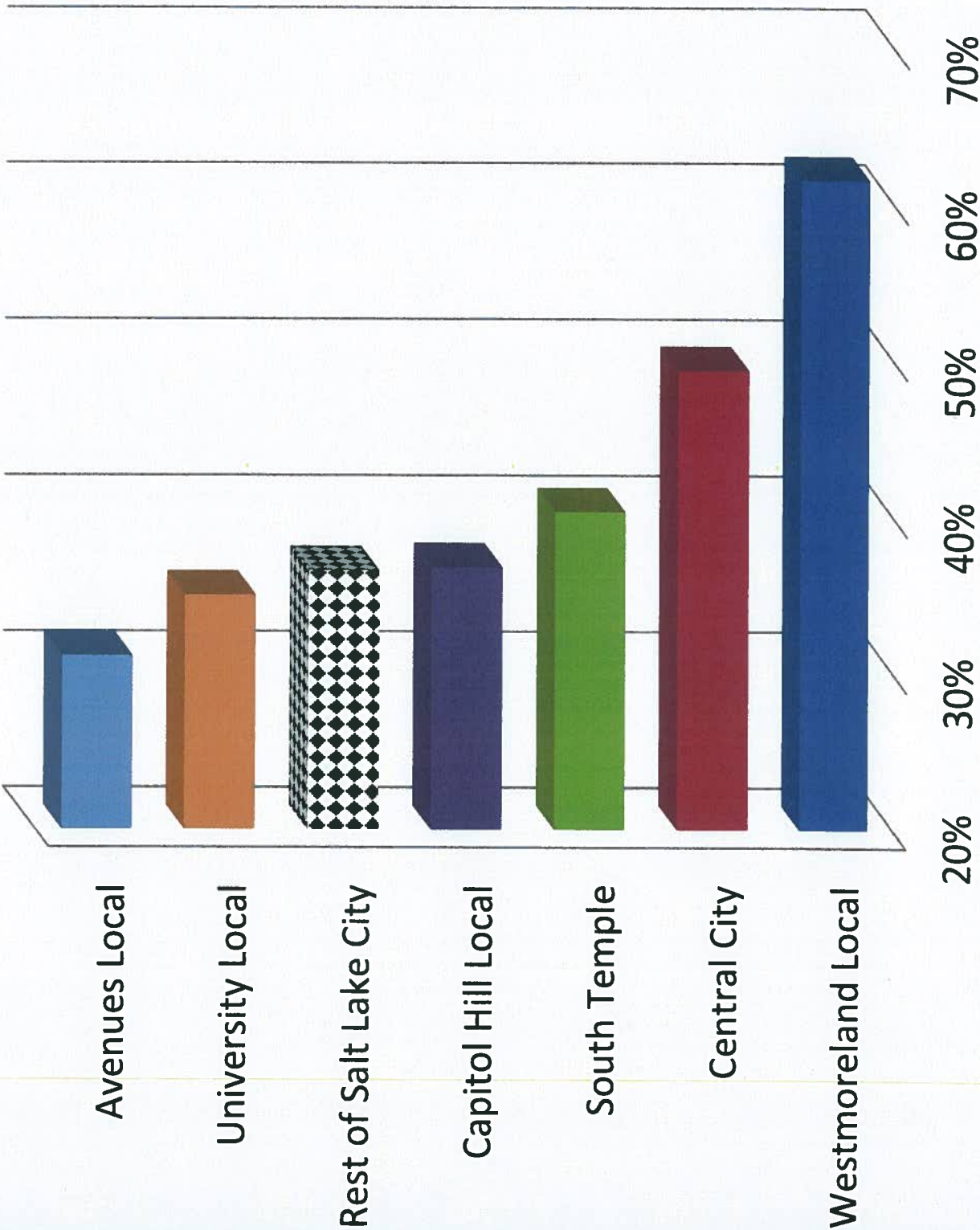
Property Values

Salt Lake City



Property Values

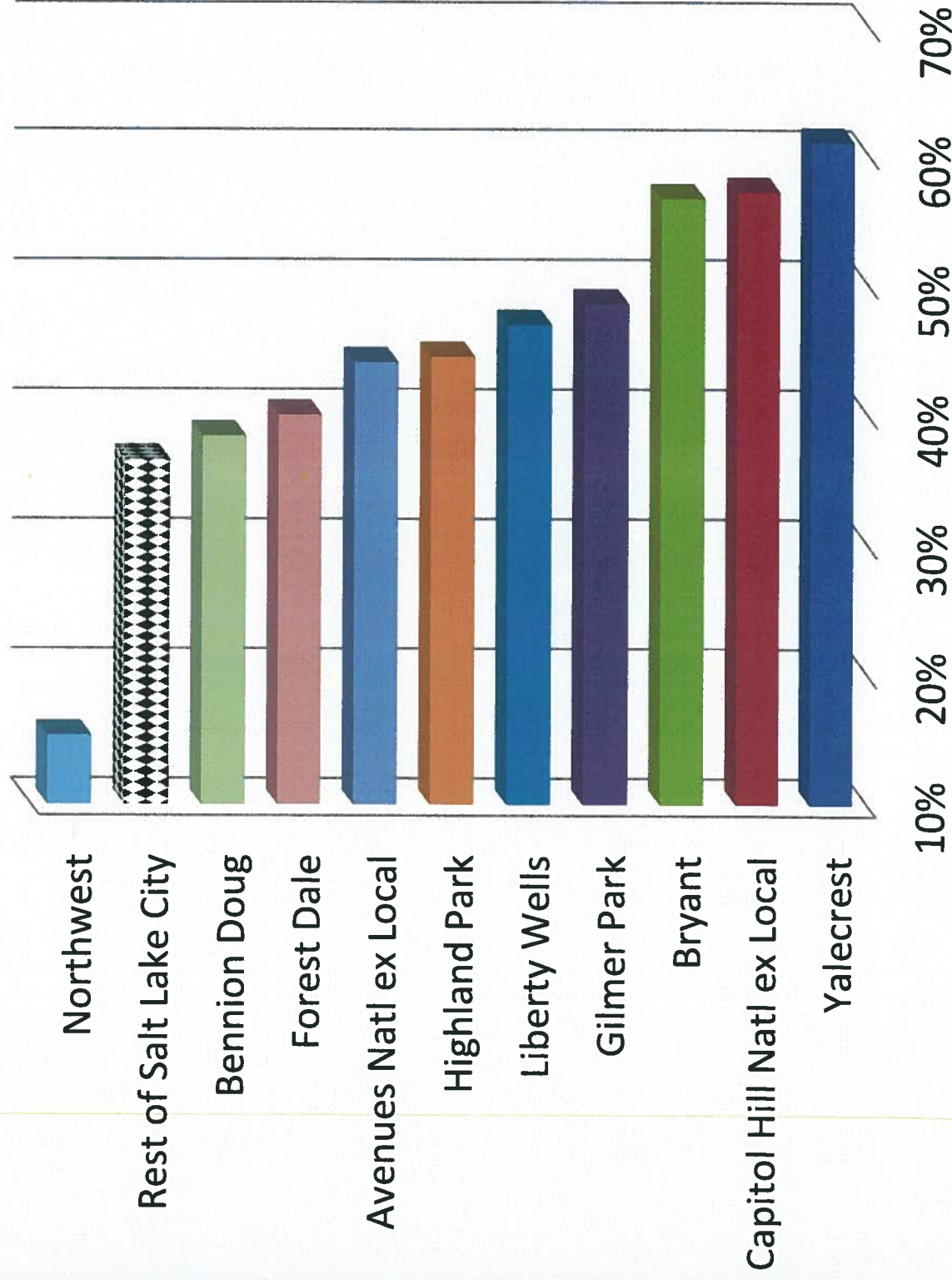
Average Value Change 2001-1012 Salt Lake City Local Historic Districts



Property Values

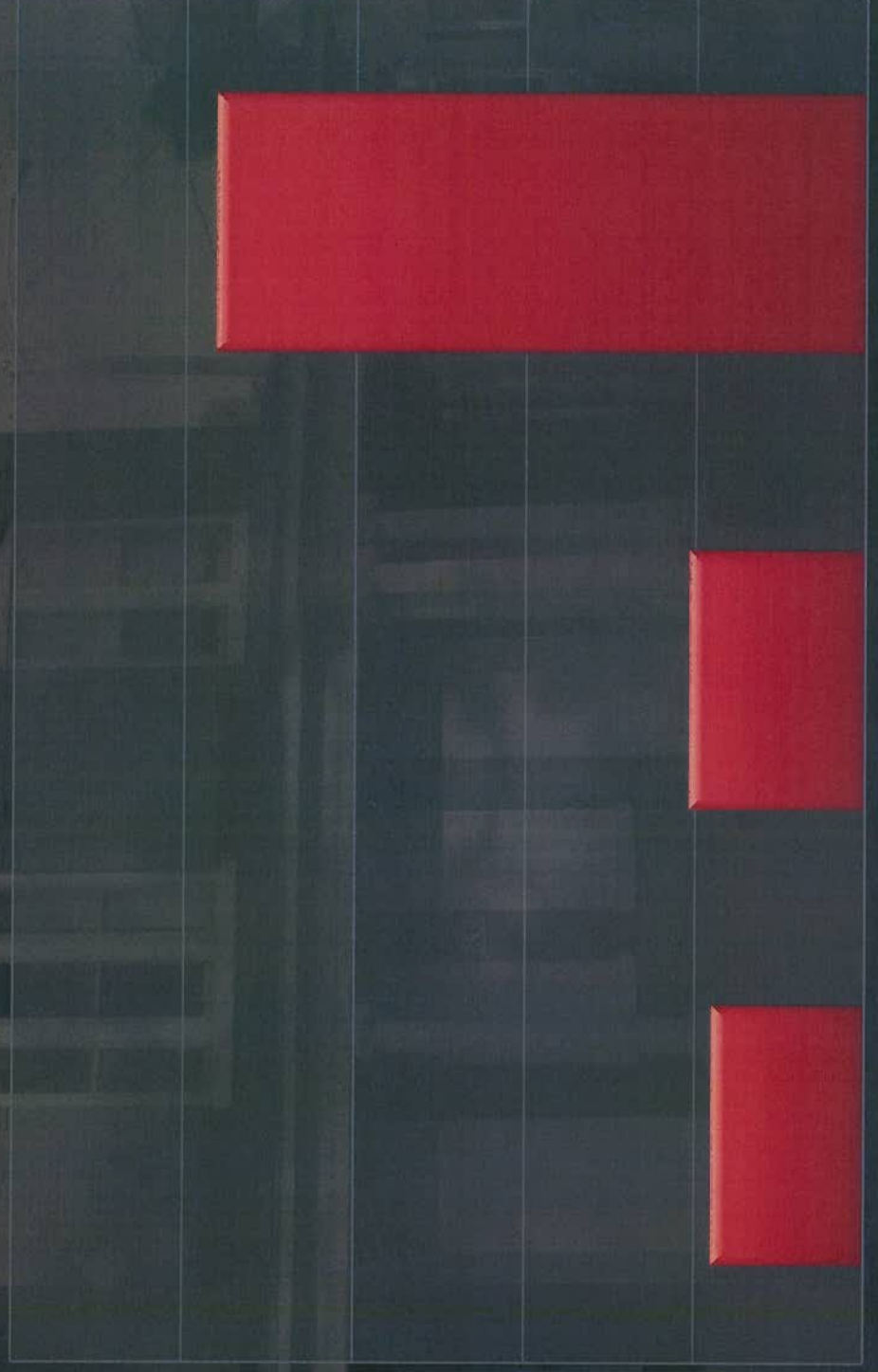
Average Value Change 2001-2012 Salt Lake City National Register

Districts



Foreclosures Salt Lake City 2008 - 2012

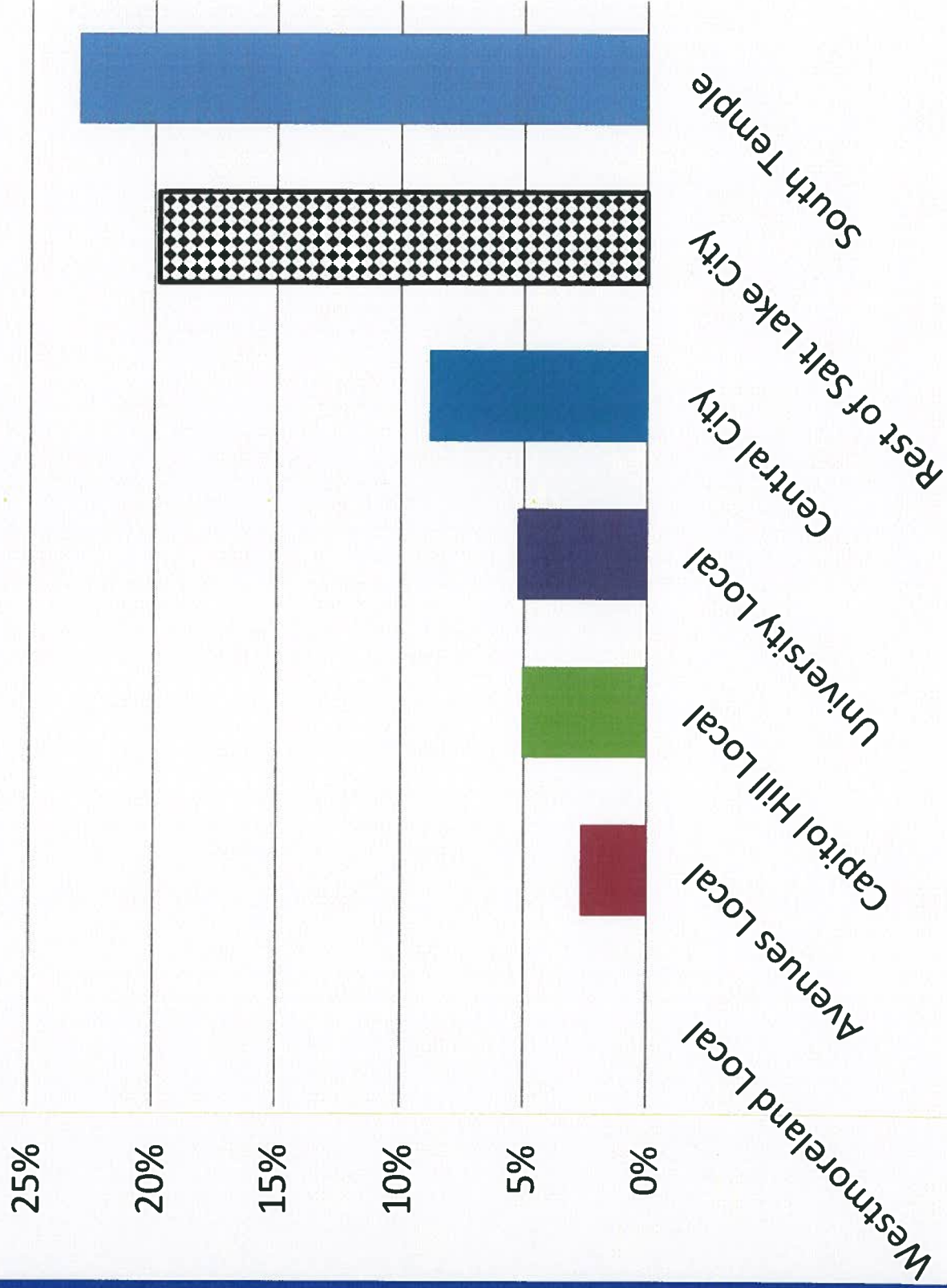
Property Values



Local Historic Districts National Register Historic Districts Rest of City

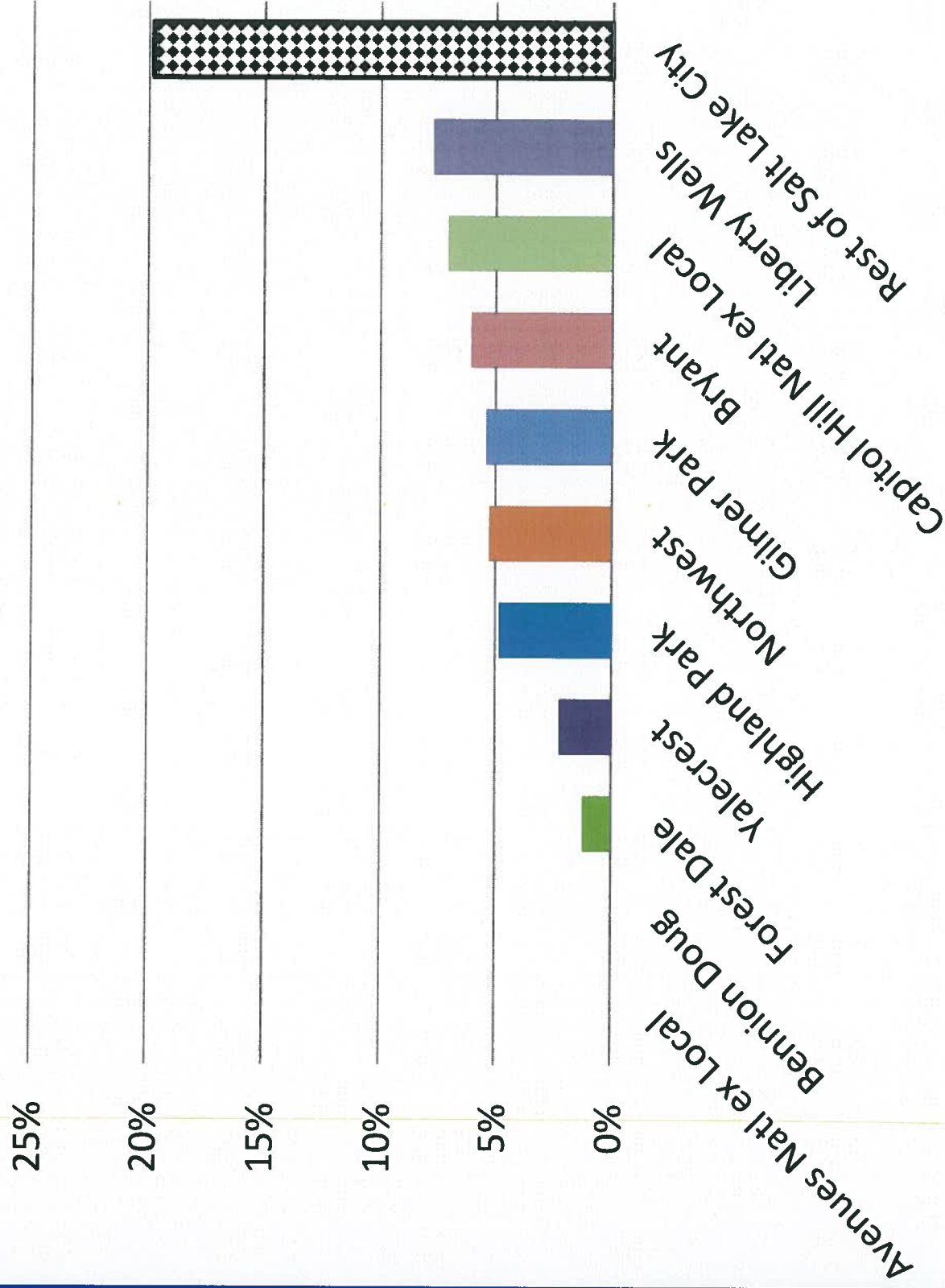
Foreclosure Rates 2008-2012

Salt Lake City Local Historic Districts



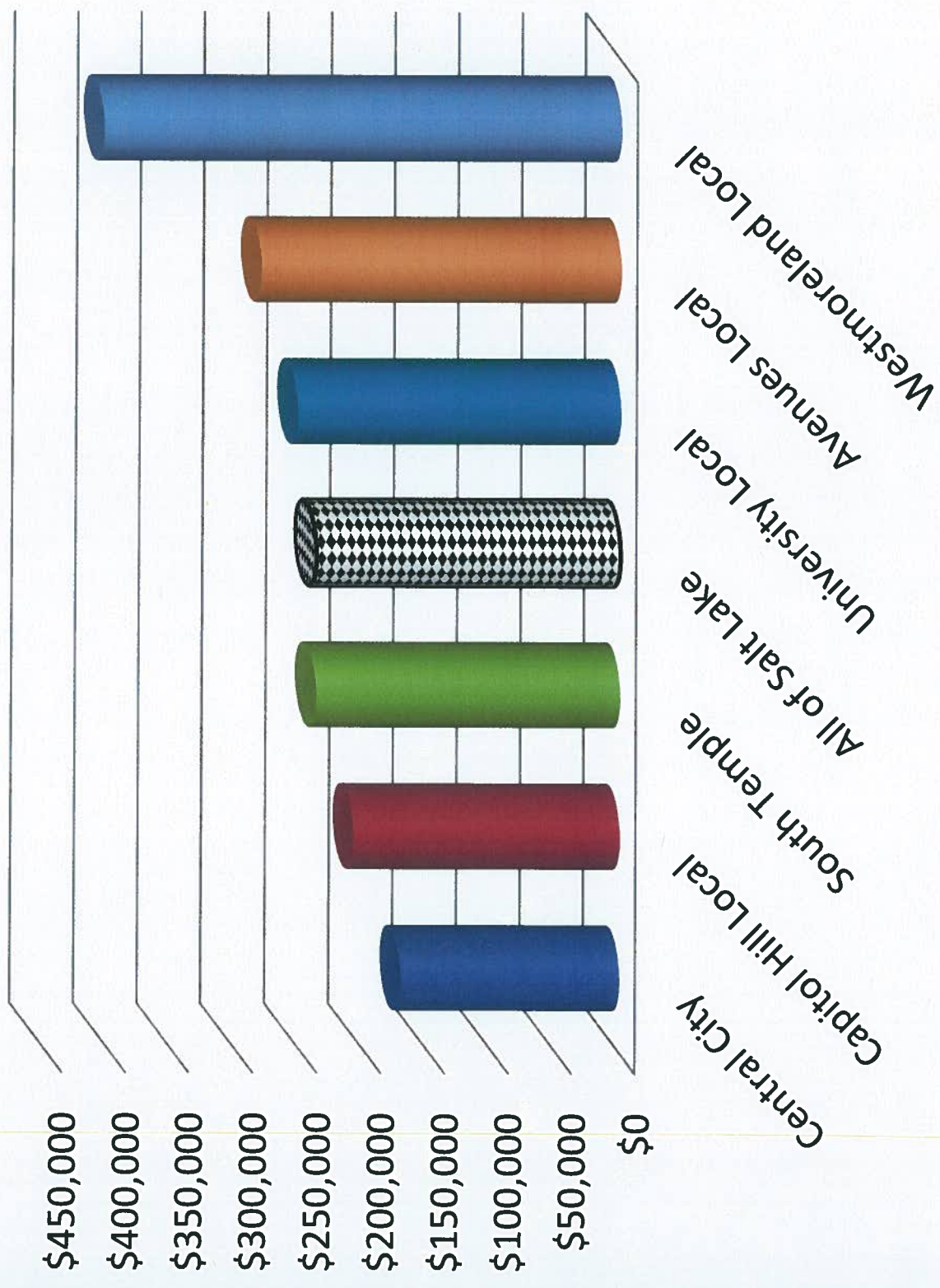
Property Values

Foreclosure Rates 2008 - 2012 Salt Lake City National Register Districts



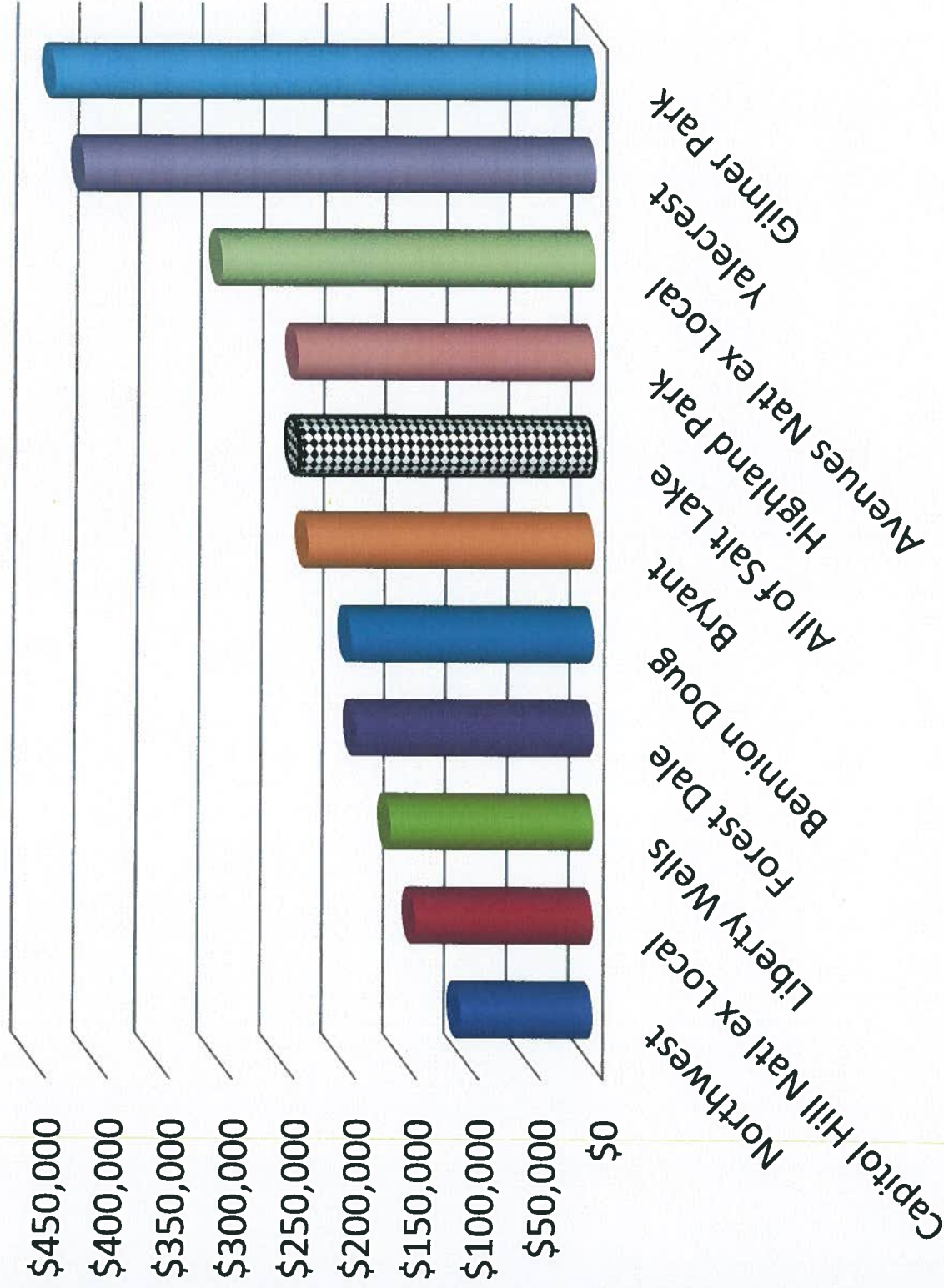
Property Values

All Price Ranges - Local Historic Districts Average Value 2012



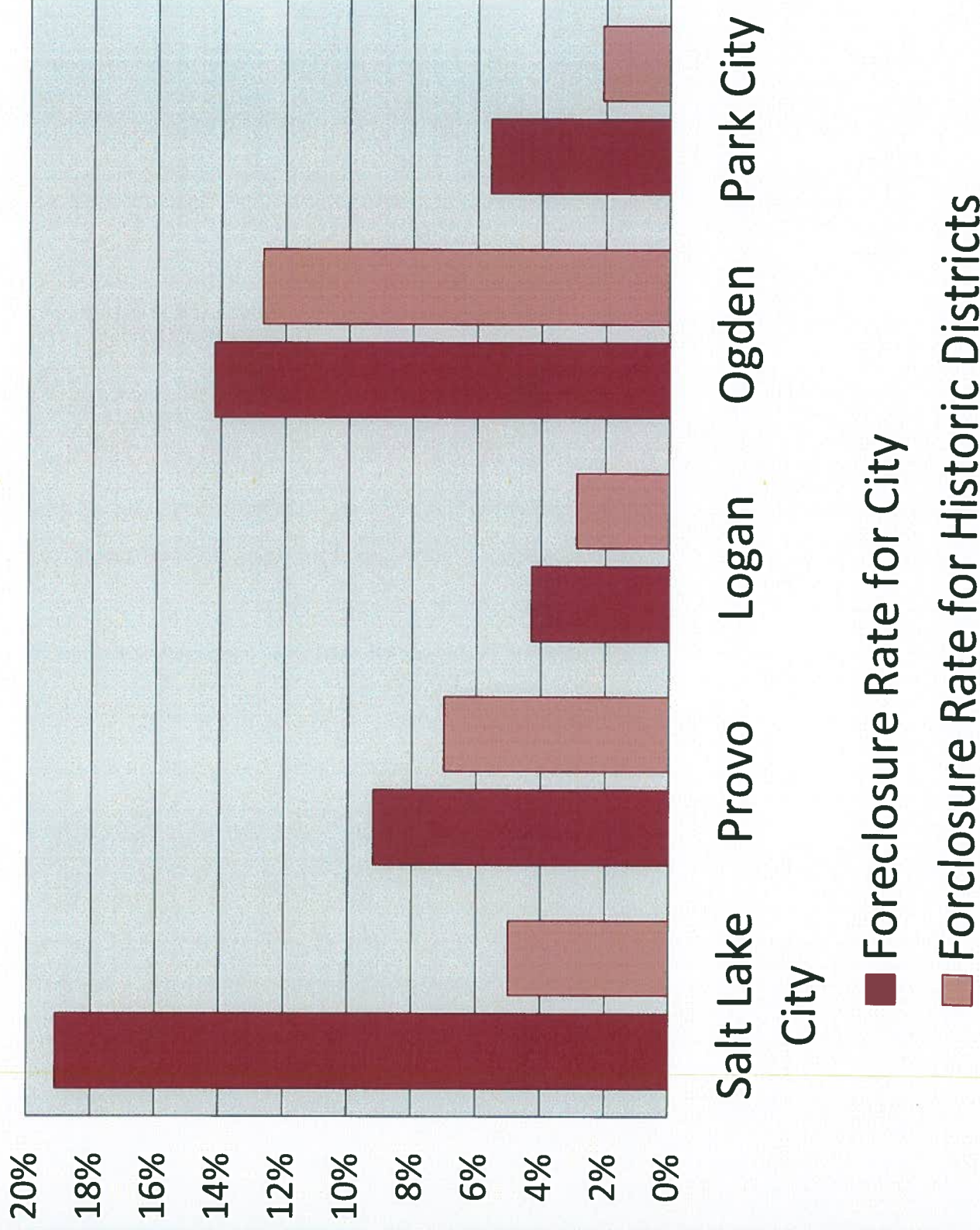
Property Values

All Price Ranges - National Register Districts Average Value 2012



Property Values

Single Family Foreclosure Rates 2008-2012



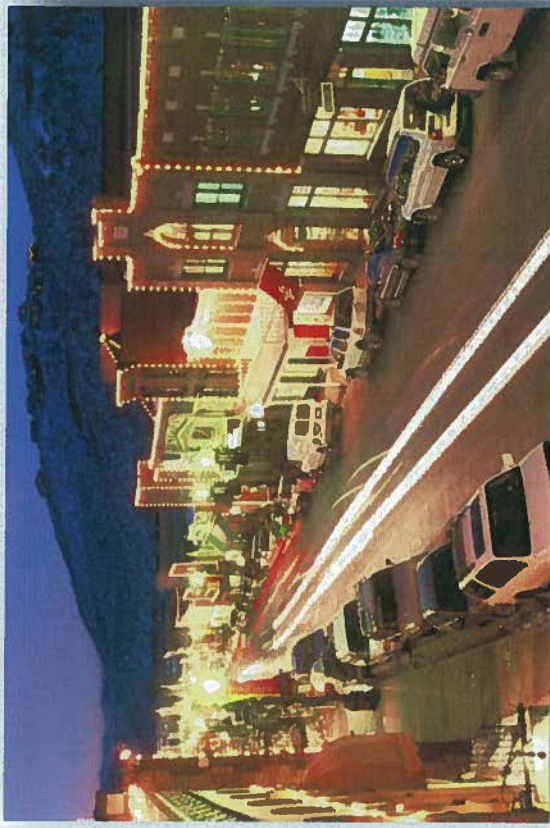
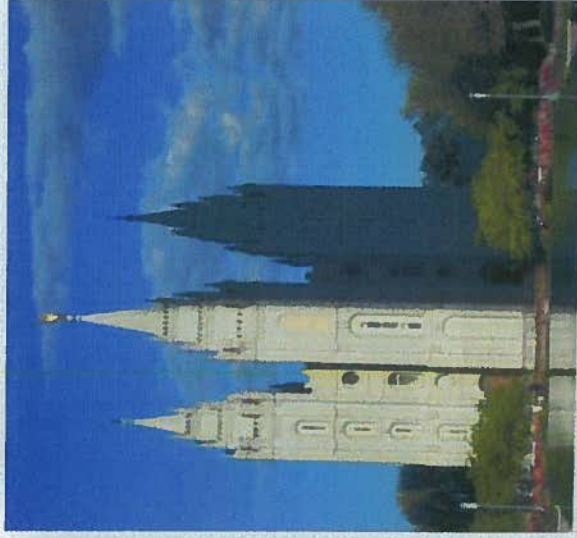
A photograph of a historic wooden building with a red door and windows, and three people in period clothing standing in front of it. The building has horizontal wooden siding and a red door with a small window. There are two red-framed windows on either side of the door. Three people in period clothing are standing in front of the door. The person on the left is wearing a white dress and a white bonnet. The person in the middle is wearing a white dress and a white bonnet. The person on the right is wearing a dark dress and a white bonnet. They are standing on a gravel path. There are some green plants in the foreground. A large blue cross is overlaid on the image.

Heritage Tourism

Heritage Tourism

The “Heritage Tourism” Challenge?

Nearly All Utah Visitors could be called “heritage visitors”



Heritage Tourism

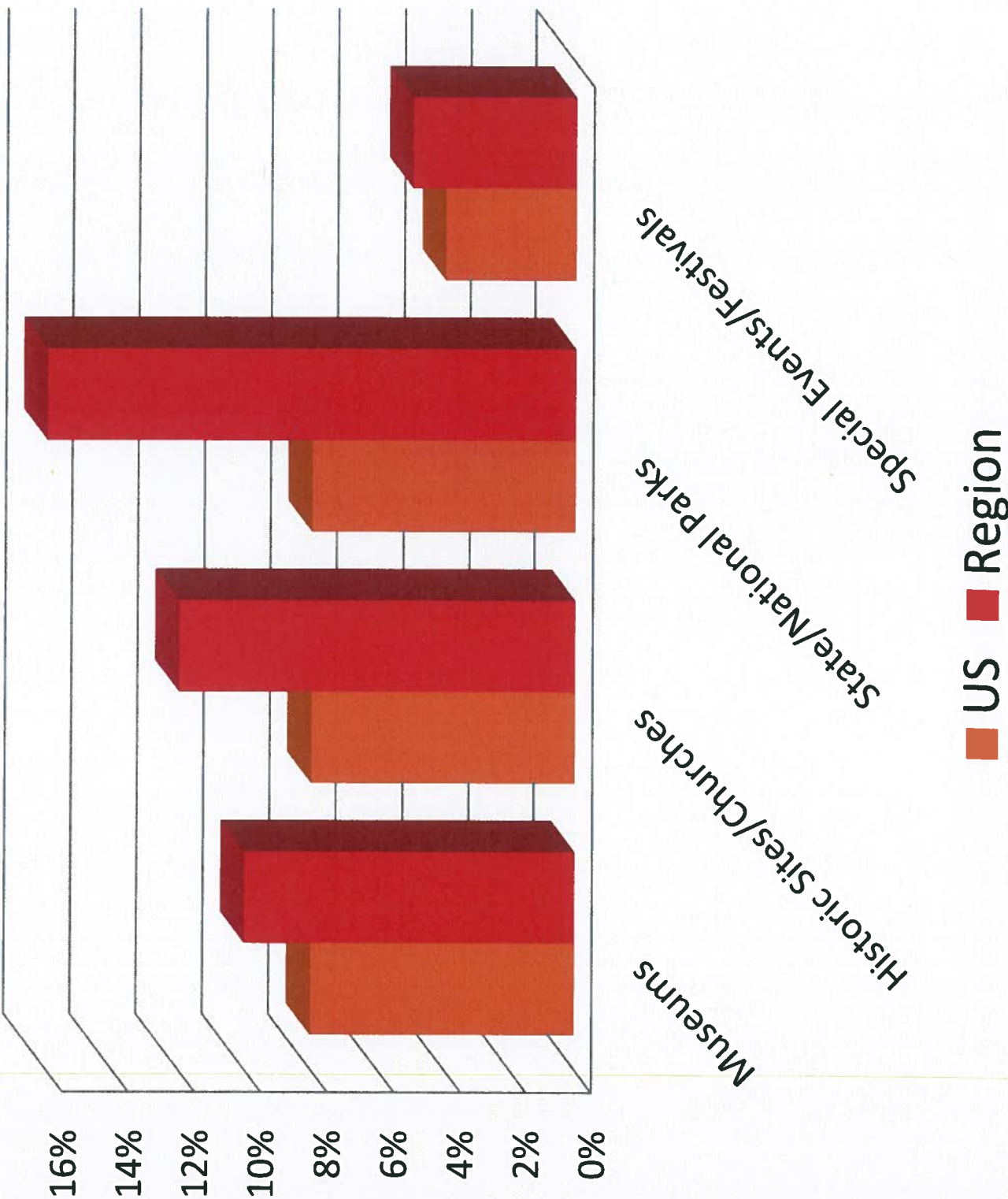
Characteristics of Heritage Visitors

- High spending
- Well educated
- Older
- Well-traveled
- Stay longer
- Visit more places
- More likely to come from other states



Heritage Tourism

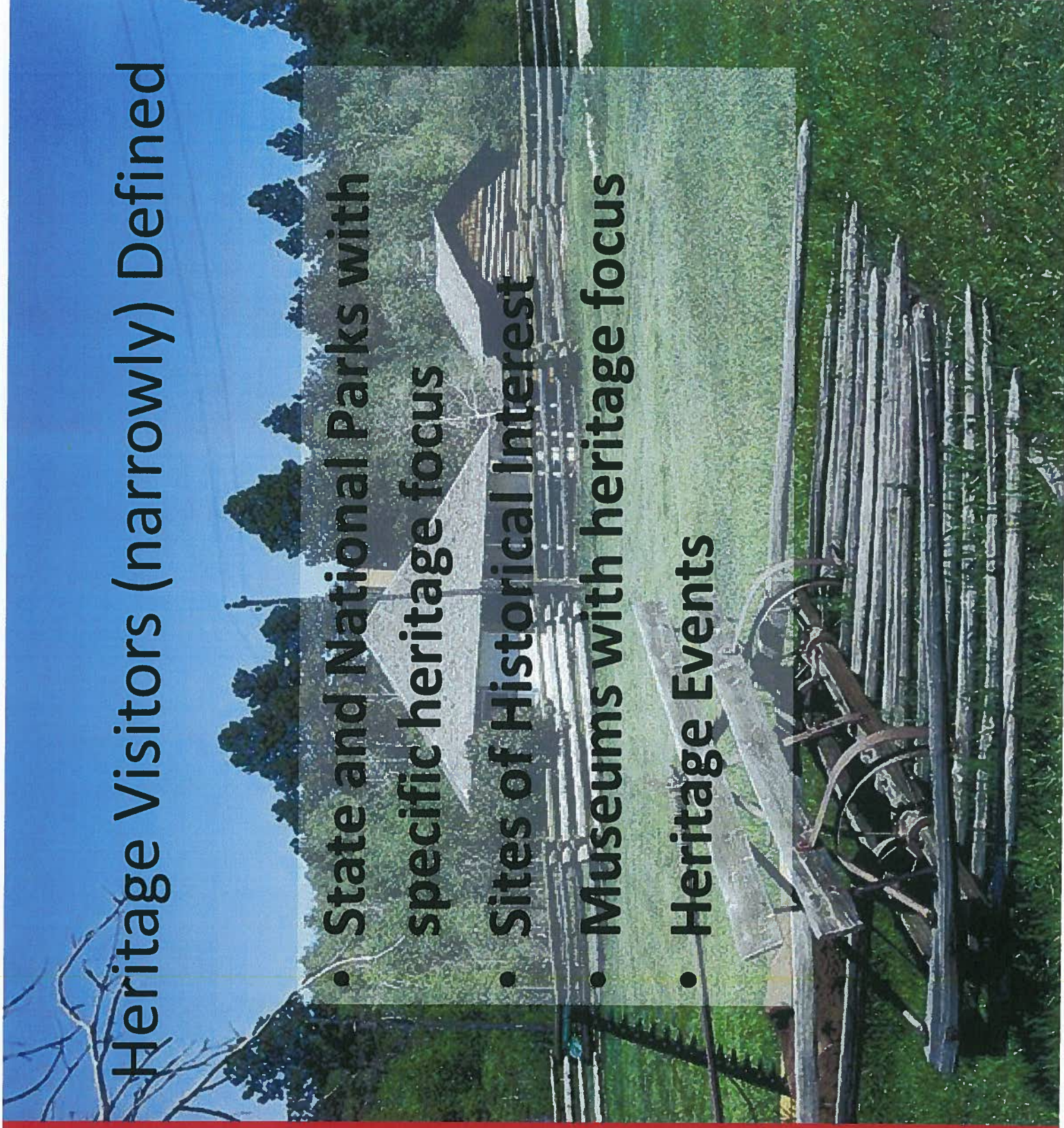
Regional Tourism Patterns



Heritage Tourism

Heritage Visitors (narrowly) Defined

- State and National Parks with specific heritage focus
- Sites of Historical Interest
- Museums with heritage focus
- Heritage Events



Heritage Tourism

2012 Visitation



Parks

953,181



Historic Sites

5,753,372



Museums

346,268



Festivals & Events

209,917

Heritage Tourism

Heritage Tourism Expenditures

Direct Expenditures

\$384,600,000

Indirect/Induced Expenditures \$333,210,944

Total Expenditures

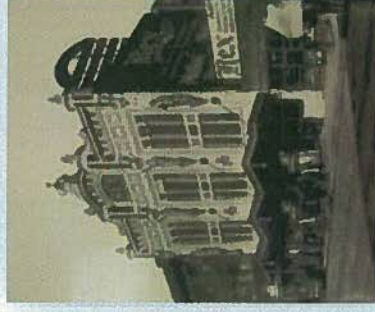
\$717,810,944

Heritage Tourism

Where Heritage Tourism Dollars Go



Lodging
\$186,624,780



Entertainment
\$54,161,927



Transportation Related
\$242,677,848



Groceries
\$53,104,318



Restaurants
\$115,477,252



Retail & Other
\$53,104,318

Heritage Tourism

Heritage Tourism Expenditures create Jobs

	Direct Jobs	Indirect/Induced Jobs	Total Jobs
Lodging	967	735	1,702
Restaurants	1,155	411	1,566
Groceries	486	205	691
Retail & Other	657	262	919
Entertainment	450	205	655
Transportation	892	888	1,780
TOTAL			7,313

Heritage Tourism

Heritage Tourism Jobs mean Paychecks

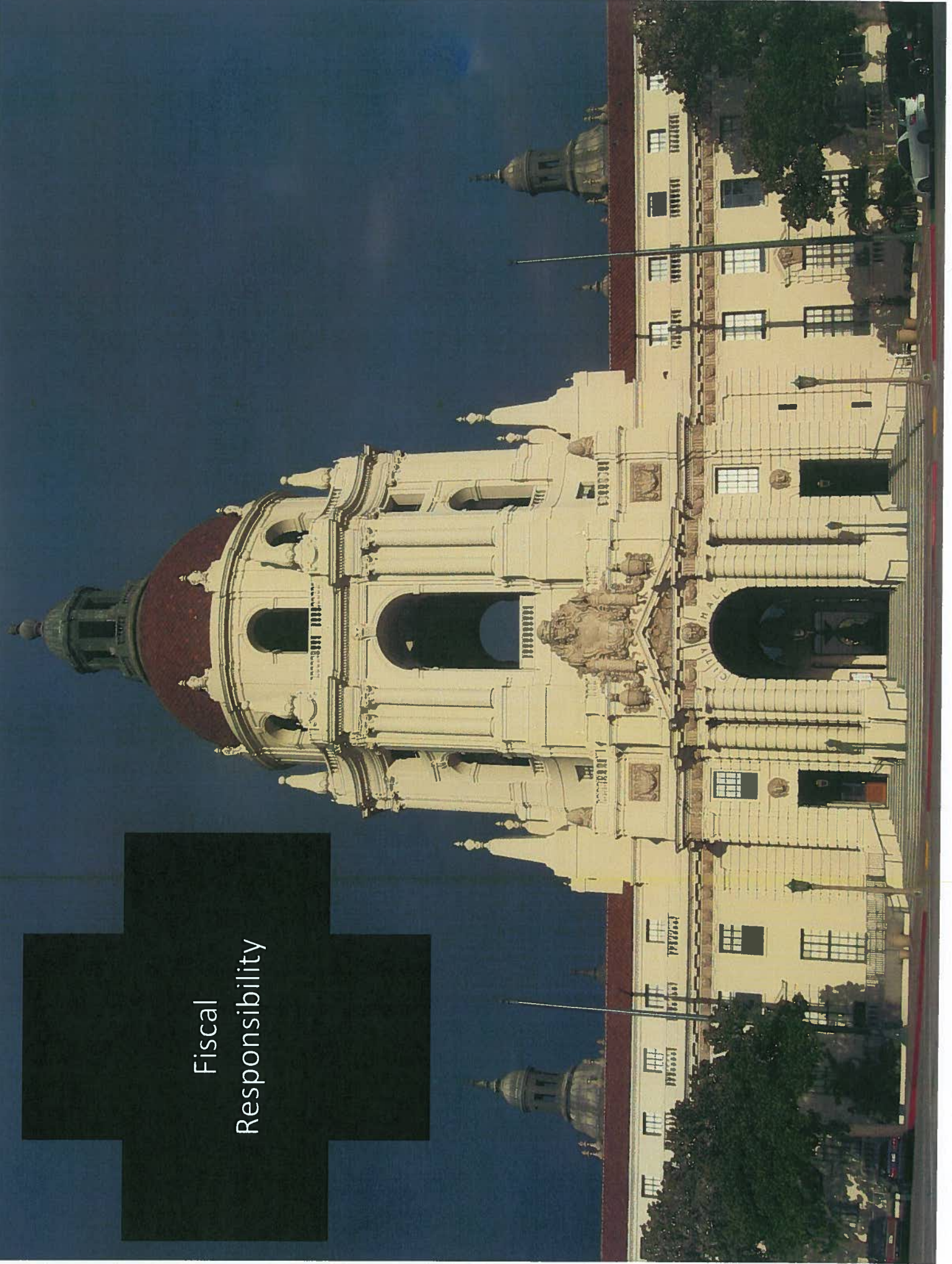
	Direct Salary/Wages	Indirect/Induced Salary/Wages	Total Salary/Wages
Lodging	\$51,468,754	\$28,830,532	\$80,299,286
Restaurants	\$22,212,115	\$15,832,992	\$38,045,107
Groceries	\$14,964,995	\$7,697,254	\$22,662,249
Retail & Other	\$15,578,873	\$9,880,826	\$25,459,698
Entertainment	\$10,450,972	\$7,712,027	\$18,162,999
Transportation	\$84,497,189	\$33,359,715	\$117,856,904
TOTAL			\$302,486,243

Heritage Tourism

Less than 7% of Heritage Tourism Dollars are spent at the Heritage Sites that attracted them.

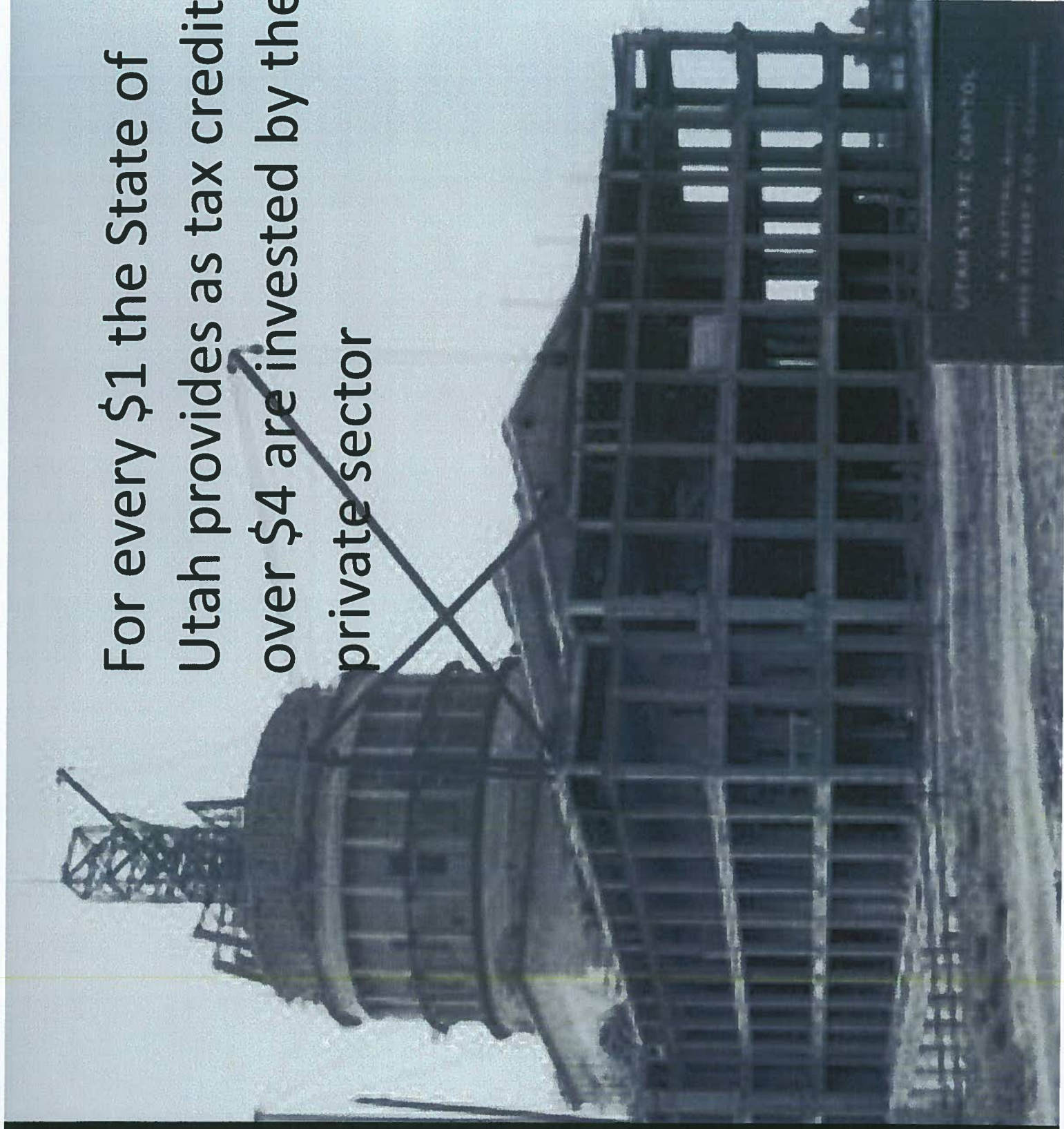


Fiscal Responsibility



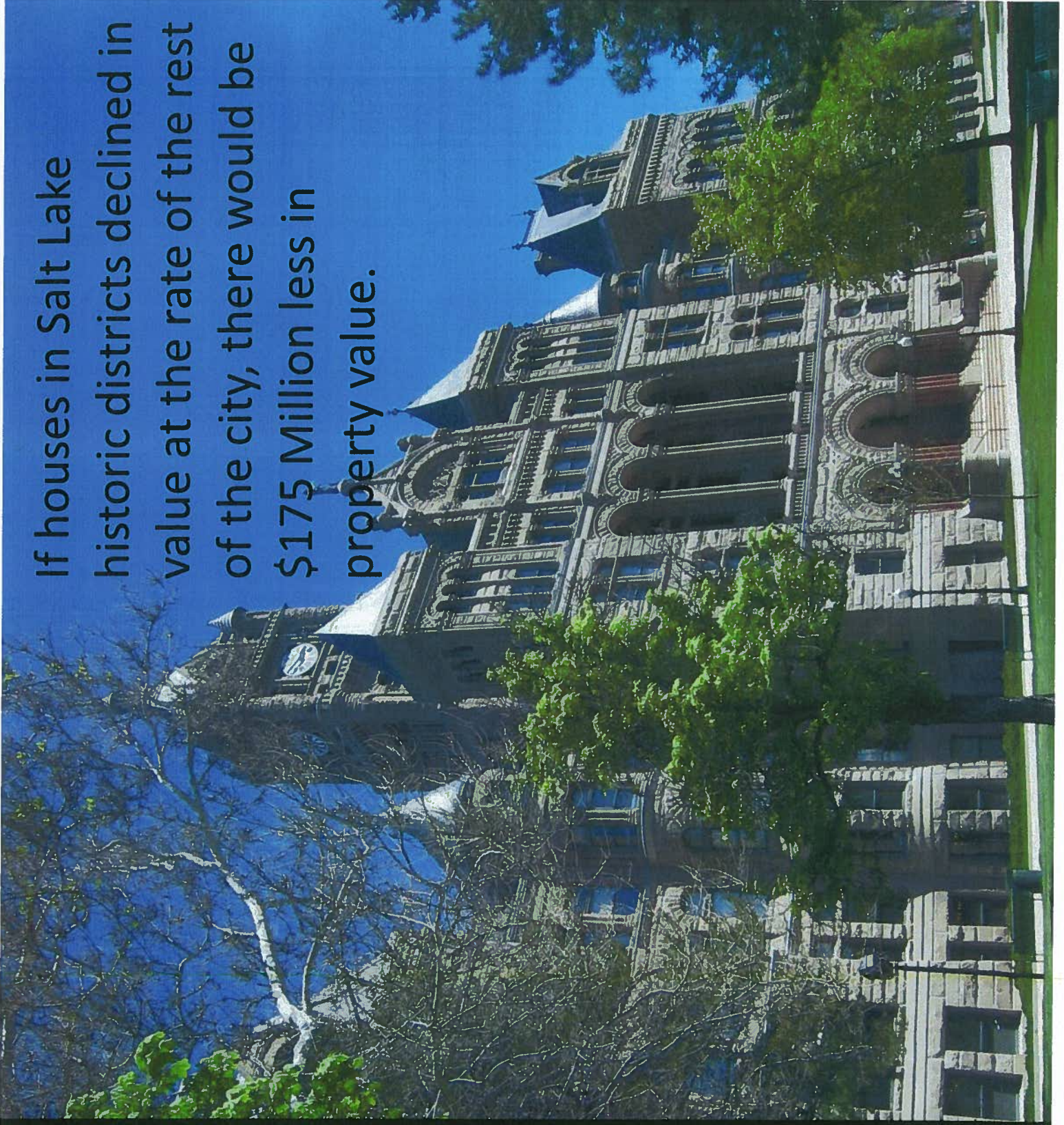
Fiscal Responsibility

For every \$1 the State of Utah provides as tax credit over \$4 are invested by the private sector



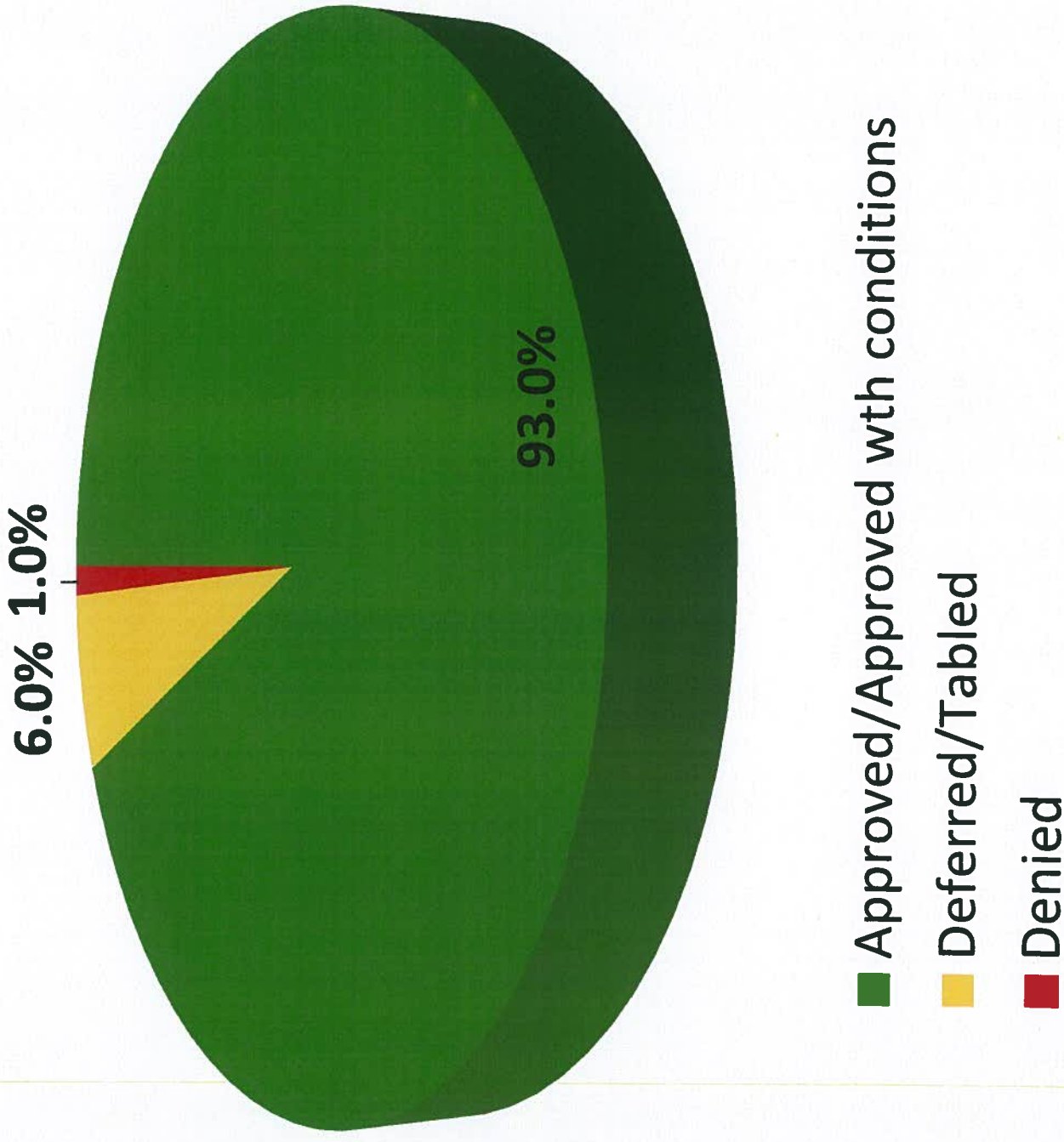
Fiscal Responsibility

If houses in Salt Lake historic districts declined in value at the rate of the rest of the city, there would be \$175 Million less in property value.



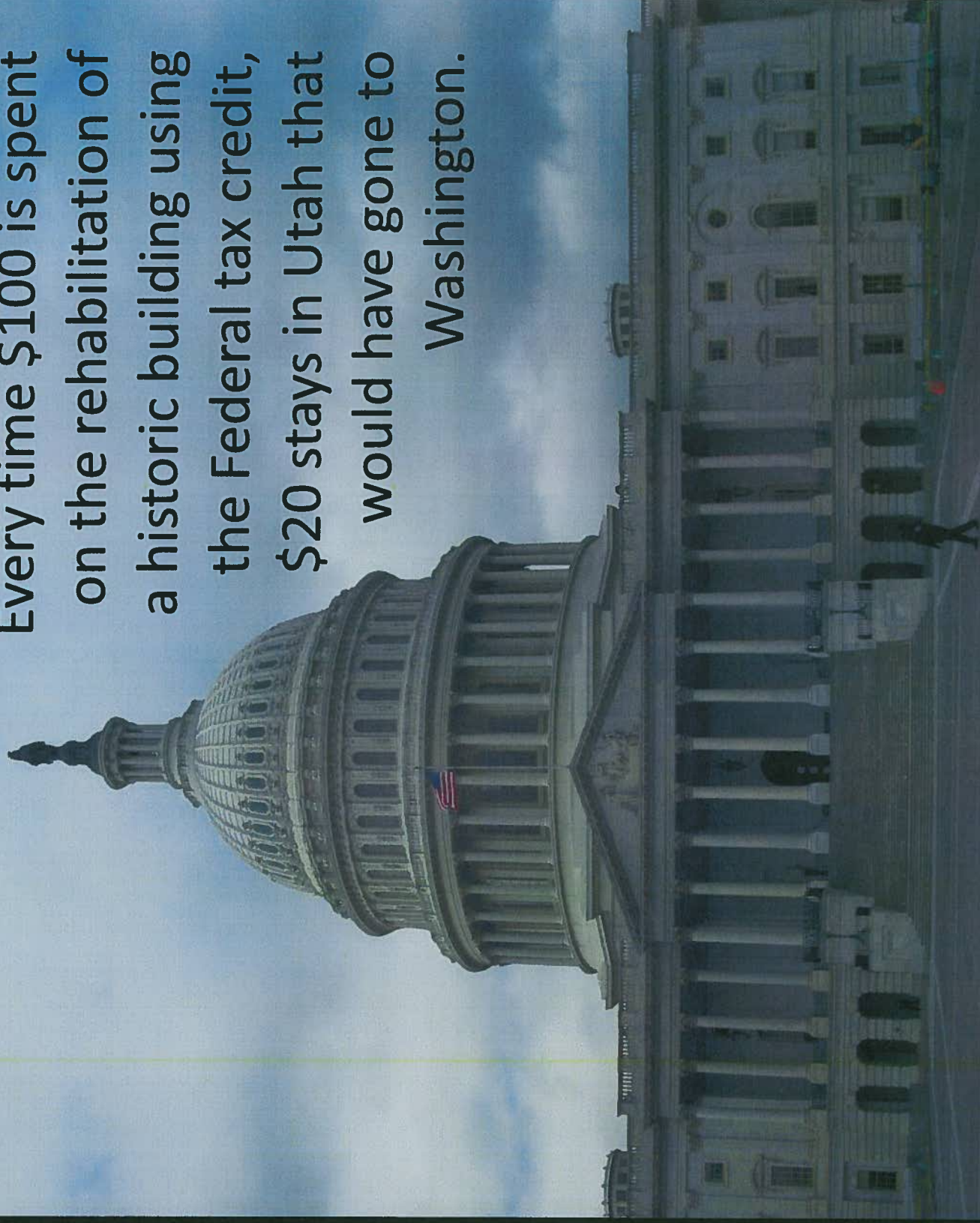
Fiscal Responsibility

Preservation Commission Rulings 2004-2012



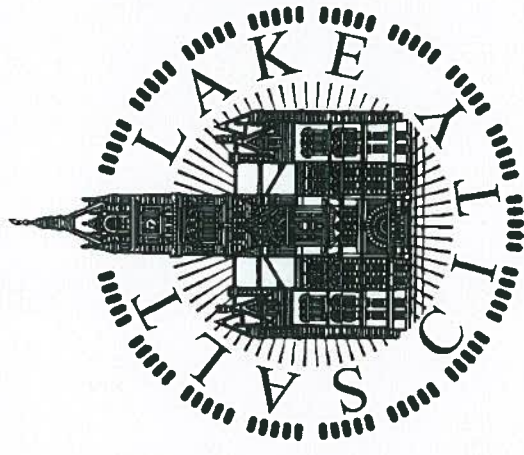
Fiscal Responsibility

Every time \$100 is spent on the rehabilitation of a historic building using the Federal tax credit, \$20 stays in Utah that would have gone to Washington.

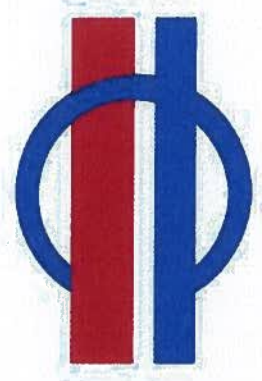




utahheritagefoundation.org

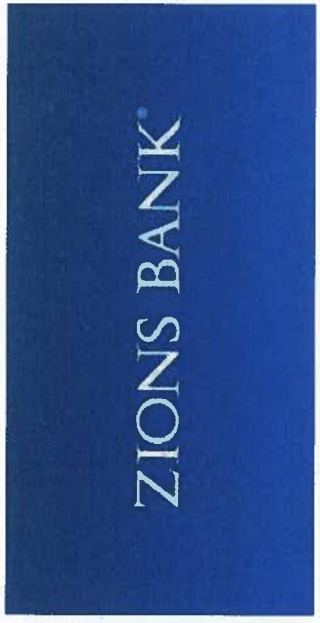


SOUTHERN UTAH UNIVERSITY



UTAH TRANSIT AUTHORITY

**GEORGE S. AND DOLORES DORÉ ECCLES
FOUNDATION**



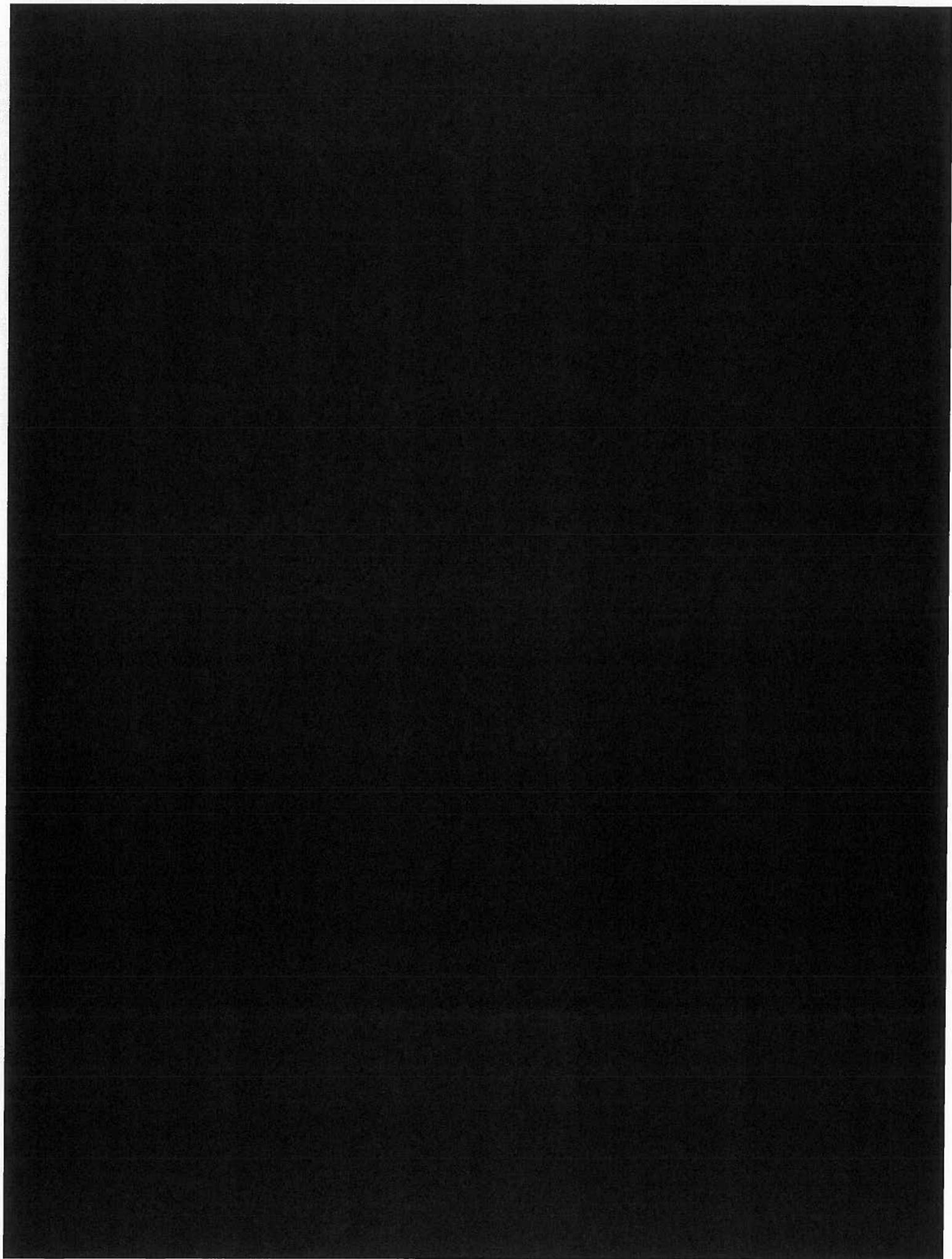
**National Trust for
Historic Preservation**
Save the past. Enrich the future.

Thank you!



Kirk Huffaker, Executive Director
kirk@utahheritagefoundation.org
(801) 533-0858 ext. 105

www.utahheritagefoundation.org

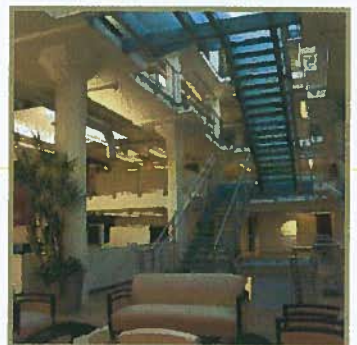
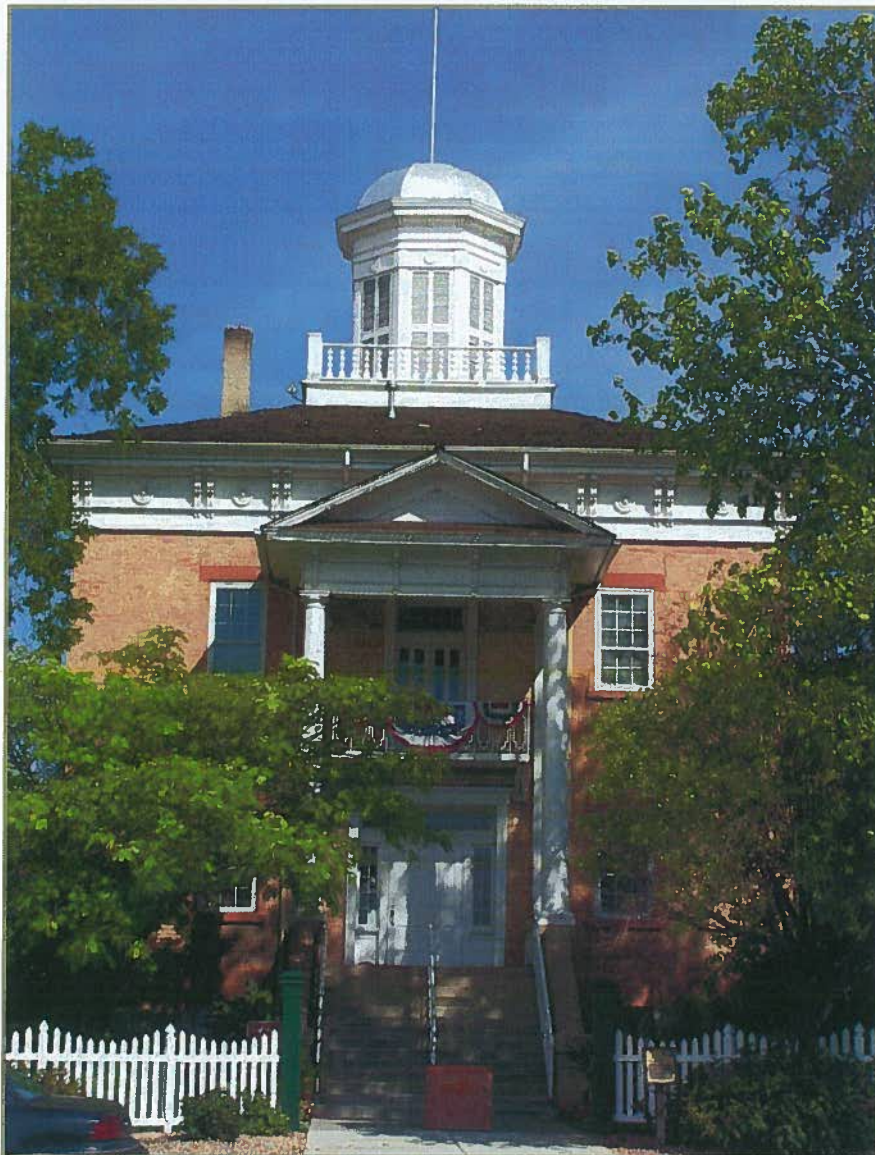
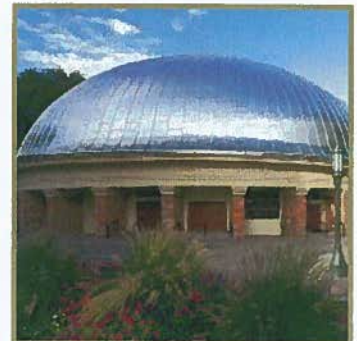
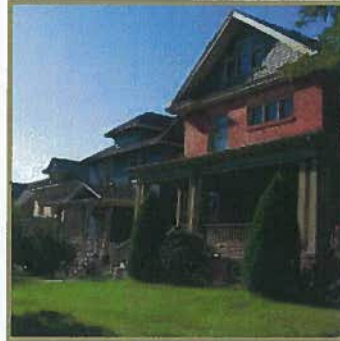


PROFITS THROUGH PRESERVATION

The Economic Impact of Historic Preservation in Utah

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Jobs and Income
Heritage Tourism
Property Values
Sustainability
Downtown Revitalization
Fiscal Responsibility



 U T A H
 HERITAGE
 FOUNDATION

Historic preservation in Utah is not about putting a fence around monuments. The historic resources of Utah are part of the daily lives of its citizens. However, the historic resources of Utah are also providing a broad, significant contribution to the economic health of this state.

JOBS AND INCOME

Rehabilitating a historic building in Utah reclaims an asset and is also a powerful act of economic development that creates jobs, household income, and property value.

Because of the labor intensity of rehabilitation and the relatively high wages for workers, very few industries create more jobs and household income for Utah workers per \$1 million of economic activity than historic preservation.

\$1,000,000 INVESTED IN REHABILITATING A HISTORIC BUILDING IN UTAH MEANS:

Direct Jobs	10.2
Indirect Jobs	7.5
Direct Salary & Wages	\$536,894
Indirect Salary & Wages	\$310,660
Economic Activity Elsewhere in the Economy	\$998,772
Indirect Business Tax	\$12,127
State Sales Tax	\$22,090

HERITAGE TOURISM

In some states, “heritage tourism” is a discrete set of activities. In Utah, heritage is incorporated in a wide range of visitor experiences. The 4 million people who visit Temple Square each year come for religious, business, or genealogical reasons, but they are visiting a National Historic Landmark. The 500,000 movie-goers who attend the Sundance Film Festival do so in one of the great historic towns in the West. Nearly 5.5 million visitors travel to Bryce Canyon and Zion national parks for their incredible scenery and unique geology, but they get there by traveling through the Mormon Pioneer Heritage Area, one of 49 National Heritage Areas in the country.

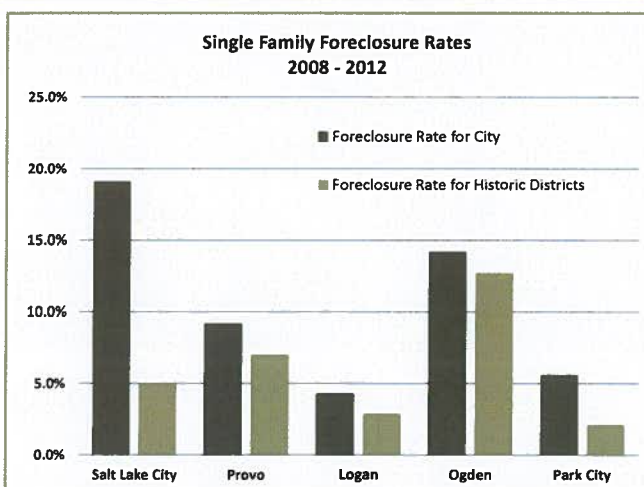


For this study, only the visitation to 62 heritage sites and events were measured. Even so, that represented over 7.2 million visitors with direct expenditures of nearly \$400 million.

PROPERTY VALUES – IN GOOD TIMES AND BAD

Utah citizens appreciate their built heritage, and many of them choose to live in landmark buildings and historic districts. They choose these houses for many reasons — quality of construction, architectural character, convenience of the neighborhood, and others. And the admiration they hold for historic houses is repaid with

higher rates of appreciation in value. National and local historic districts were analyzed in five cities: Logan, Ogden, Park City, Provo, and Salt Lake City. In every instance, the rates of appreciation of homes in historic districts were greater than those in the city as a whole.



When everyone’s property is going up in value, perhaps a percentage point or two in higher annual appreciation rates isn’t surprising. But what happens to historic houses in times of declining property values? Foreclosure rates over the last five years of real estate chaos were examined in those same five cities.

Both homeowners and their bankers should be happy the decision was made to live in a historic district. In each city, the rate of foreclosure of single family houses in historic districts was lower than that in the city as a whole.

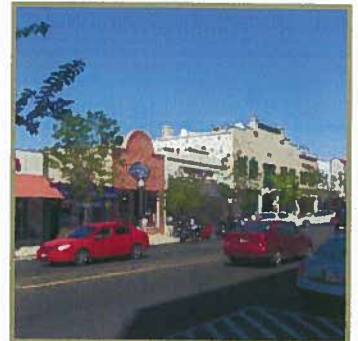
SUSTAINABILITY

The 19th century pioneers who settled in Utah were good stewards because they had to be. Neither land nor resources could be wasted, so when they built buildings, those buildings were built to last. And many of them are still standing today. In the 21st century Utahns are good stewards because they have learned to be. From the restoration of the Tabernacle in Provo to a new roof on a bungalow in the Avenues to the pioneer courthouse in St. George, institutions, governments and individuals are reinvesting in the resources of yesterday for use tomorrow. They are doing so for economic reasons, but also for environmental reasons. In Utah, building an identical house in another location or demolishing and replicating a house on the existing site would mean 4 to 7 times more materials produced, transported and disposed of than rehabilitating an existing historic house in its current location. Historic preservation has appropriately been called the ultimate in recycling.



DOWNTOWN REVITALIZATION

Not so long ago, downtowns were written off as a relic of the past. But many Utah towns and cities decided that the historic built environment of the past could be brought back to life, and that downtown could reclaim its rightful place as the heart of the community. In almost every example of successful, sustained downtown revitalization in Utah, the rehabilitation and reuse of historic buildings has been a key component.



Historic downtowns provide a natural incubator for local entrepreneurs. These businesses are central to local economic stability. Historic downtowns communicate the identity of the community. Focusing on historic downtowns provides the means for effectively and efficiently managing growth in a fiscally responsible manner.

FISCAL RESPONSIBILITY

Fiscal responsibility means being prudent with taxpayers' dollars. That is exactly what the Utah State Historic Preservation Tax Credit program does. Since it was adopted by the Legislature in 1994, over 1,100 projects have used this credit as the catalyst for more than \$119 million of private-sector investment. Every dollar of state tax credit generates a minimum of \$4 of private investment. This has resulted in stabilized neighborhoods, revitalized downtowns, sales taxes, property taxes, income taxes, and infrastructure savings — not just restored historic buildings.

The Federal Historic Rehabilitation Tax Credit has also been used on projects throughout the state. Since 1990, this credit has kept more than \$35 million in Utah, creating jobs and income here, instead of leaving the state for Washington to invest elsewhere.



▲ before

▼ after



BY THE NUMBERS

HISTORIC PRESERVATION IN UTAH

- \$717,811,000** Direct and indirect spending by visitors to Utah heritage sites and special events. *
- \$198,379,272** Salaries and wages paid as a result of historic preservation projects using Federal or State Historic Rehabilitation Tax Credits. ■
- \$177,276,340** Amount of private investment in historic buildings using the Federal Historic Rehabilitation Tax Credit. ■
- \$119,273,302** Amount of private investment in historic buildings using the Utah State Historic Preservation Tax Credit. #
- \$35,455,268** Investment that stayed in Utah rather than sent to Washington because of the Federal Historic Rehabilitation Tax Credit. ■
- 7,300,000** Number of visitors to Utah heritage sites and special events each year. *
- \$4,374,000** Additional statewide annual property tax revenues from investment in historic preservation projects. *
- 7,313** Direct and indirect jobs generated by the heritage portion of Utah's tourism industry. *
- 4,969** Jobs from historic preservation projects using Federal or State Historic Tax Credits. ■
- 2,470** Housing units rehabilitated using the State Historic Tax Credit. #
- 1,128** Number of projects using the State Historic Tax Credit. #
- 350** Tons of raw and waste materials generated when an older house is demolished and replaced with a new one. Rehabilitating the same older house generates *only 50 tons* of materials.
- 100%** Cities where foreclosure rate was lower in historic districts than the rest of the city.
- 68** Average "Walk Score" for historic preservation projects in Salt Lake City, as compared to an overall city score of 58.
- 33%** Increase in downtown sales volume in Mt. Pleasant in the decade after it became a Main Street community. ^
- 15%** Tourists in Utah who visited a historic site during their stay. *

* Annual ■ Aggregate 1990-2012 # Aggregate 1993-2012 ^ Aggregate 1997-2012

This study was funded in part by the following: Cedar City Brian Head Tourism Bureau, George S. and Dolores Doré Eccles Foundation, National Trust for Historic Preservation, Salt Lake City Corporation, Southern Utah University Regional Services, Utah Division of State History, Utah State Parks, Utah Transit Authority, and Zions Bank.


The activity that is the subject of this report has been financed in part with federal funds from the National Park Service, U.S. Department of Interior, and administered by the State Historic Preservation Office of Utah. The contents and opinions do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the Department of the Interior or the Utah State Historic Preservation Office, nor does the mention of trade names or commercial products constitute endorsement or recommendation by the Department of Interior or the Utah State Historic Preservation Office.

This program receives federal financial assistance for identification and protection of historic properties. Under Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, and the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, as amended, the U.S. Department of the Interior prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, disability or age in its federally assisted programs. If you believe you have been discriminated against in any program, activity, or facility as described above, or if you desire further information, please write to: Office for Equal Opportunity, National Park Service, 1849 C Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20240.

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St. George Art Facilities

Needs Assessment Follow-up



“But the fact remains that the level of user demand and the fragile nature of those community nonprofit groups is not sufficient to justify a new year-round hall. We would recommend that the City of St. George consider several facility development projects, each of which responds to needs and opportunities that exist in the community at present. They are:

1. School/Community Facility Development Partnership
2. *An Adaptive Re-use Co-op for Emerging Organizations*
3. *Downtown Cultural District”*

- Duncan Webb

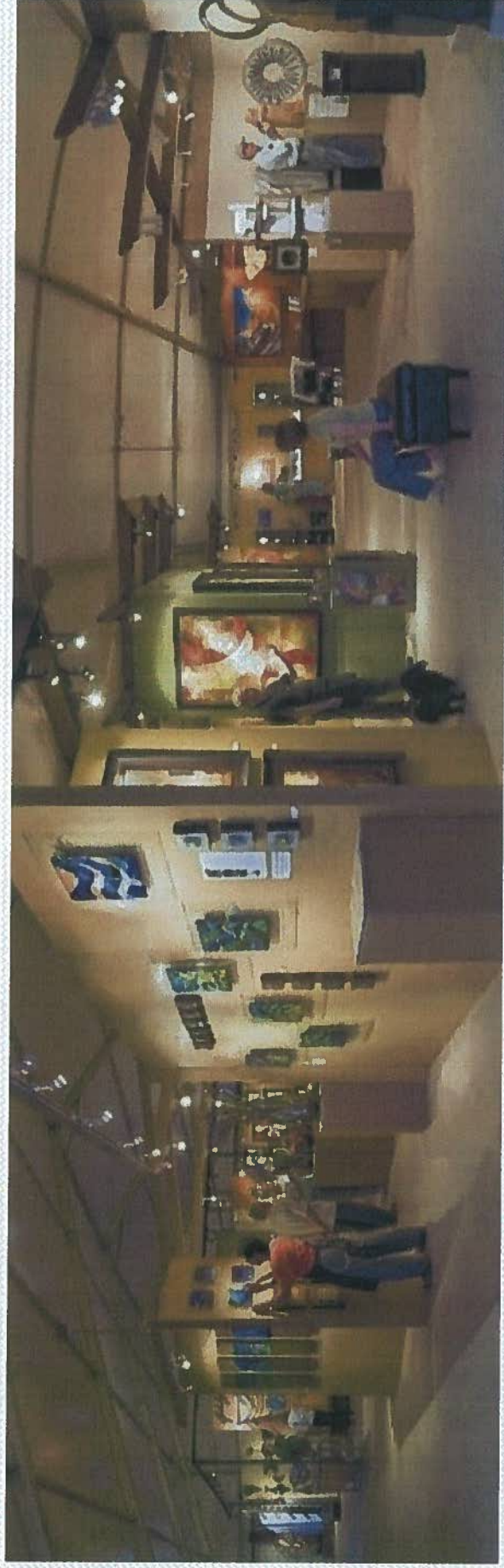


Adaptive Reuse

“The idea would be to take over an existing building in the community and convert it into a performance space plus additional areas for rehearsal, office, production and support. **A set of community groups then move into the space and run it as a co-operative space. Groups can come and go over time, but the key is that it is the effort of those users and their ability to work closely together, that keeps the space going.** The rationale for this concept is to do something that is as cheap as possible to create and as cheap as possible to sustain. **It provides a home to a set of groups who are prepared to roll up their sleeves and make the space work.** The building is likely some form of commercial or industrial space that can be easily adapted, the key being a large open-span area for a flexible performance space that can be shared by the groups, perhaps with additional rehearsal rooms. Ideally, there is enough additional space that groups can have some dedicated areas for offices and support.”

- Duncan Webb

Art Coop Spaces



Toronto and Philadelphia



Waterworks, Tulsa, OK

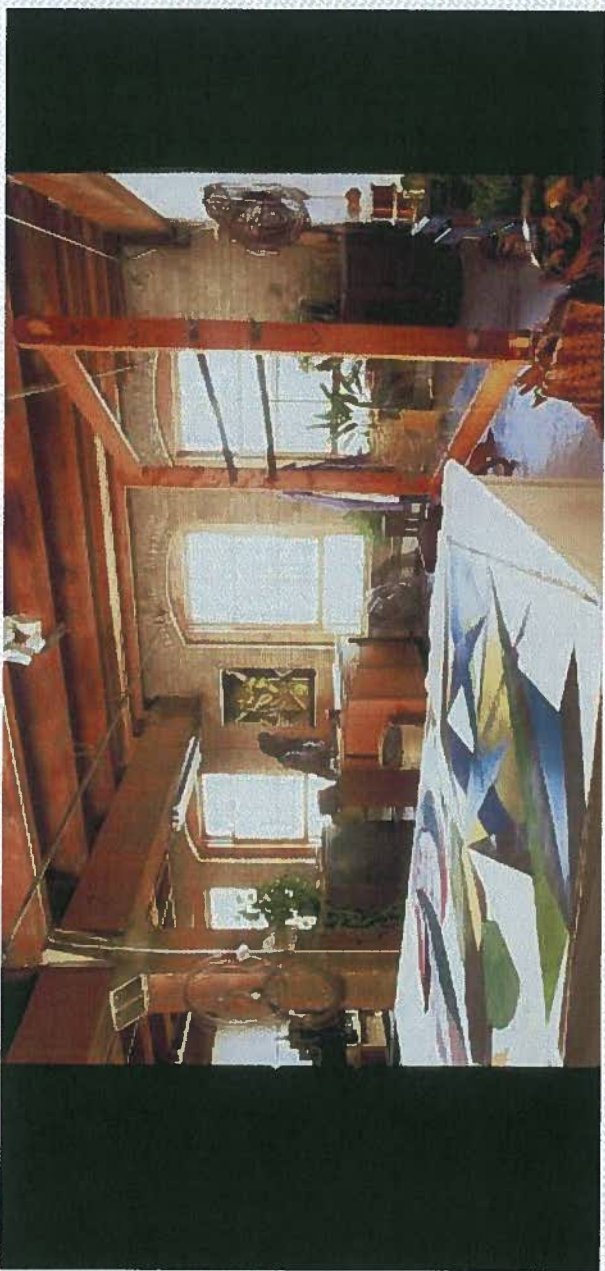
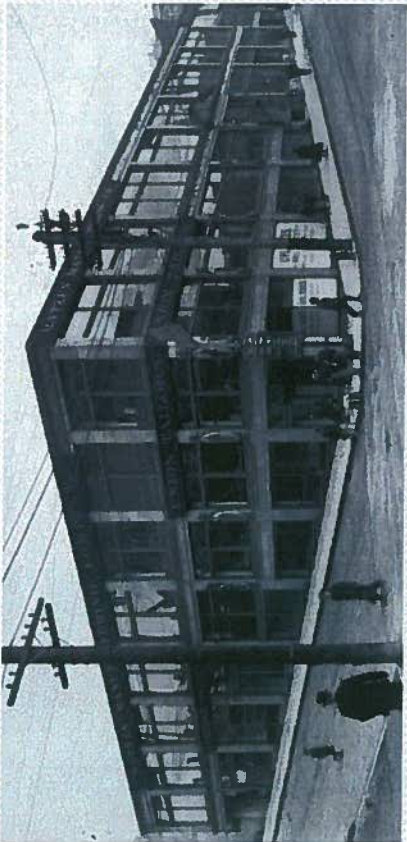


from the Beryl Ford Collection

Waterworks, Tulsa



Wisconsin



Hendricks Center for the Arts - Beloit



Hendricks Center for the Arts - Beloit

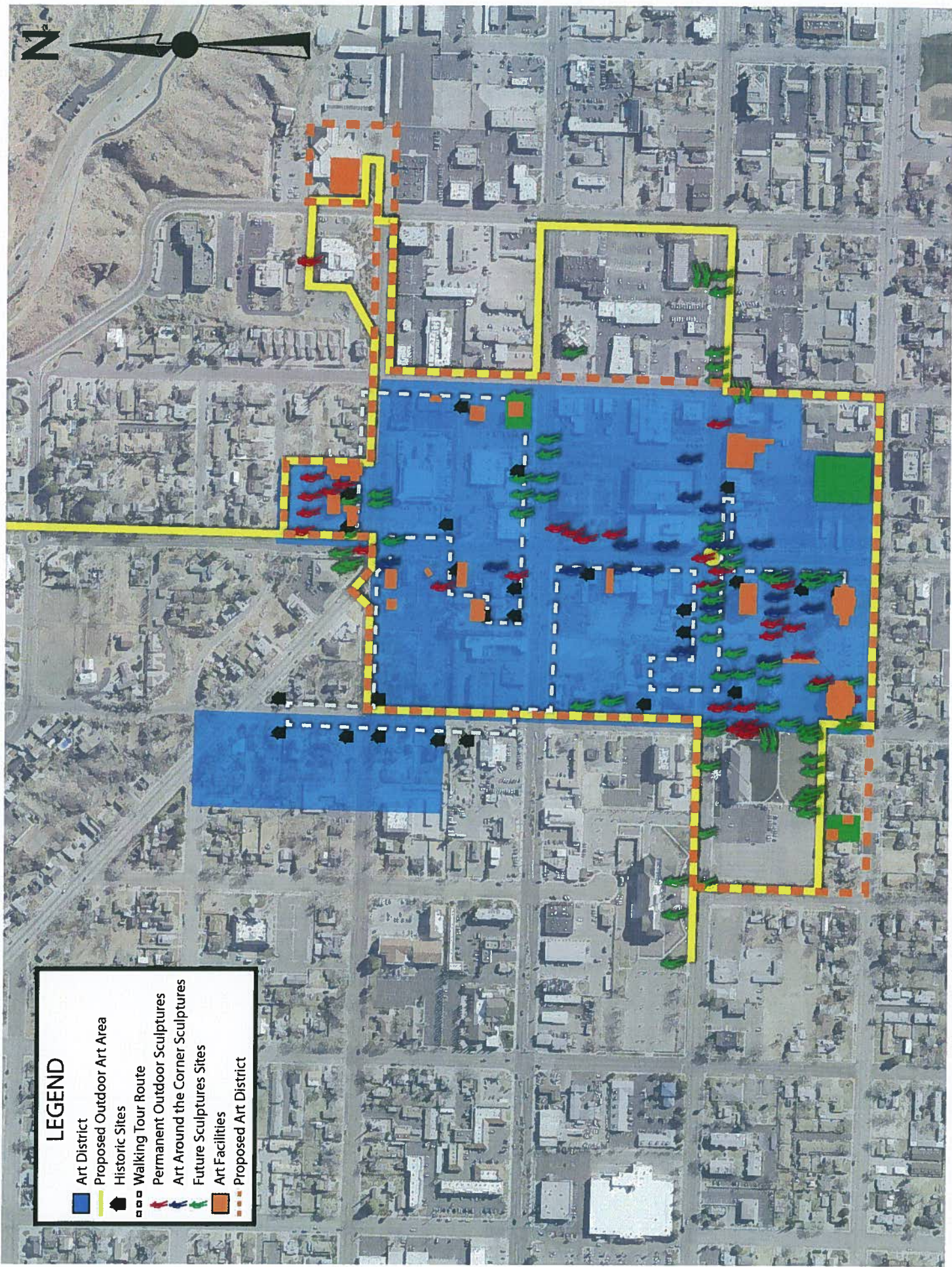


Cultural/Arts/Creative Districts

As well as recommending two quite different types of facilities, we would also encourage some thinking around the possibility of developing a downtown cultural district in St. George. **This means the renovation and re-purposing of existing structures in and around the downtown area and then the planning and design of elements that create a recognizable and attractive district.**

Cultural districts have become very popular over the past 20 years. We see this as a very positive trend, much better than the traditional concept of developing a “palace of the arts,” one building with all of the pieces, built to a large scale. Districts are being developed now for several reasons. First of all, they embrace the heritage and character of the community by re-using existing buildings and retaining the urban fabric. Secondly, they can be developed over time with a series of components that are more street-level and inclusive (as opposed to the palace). Next, they are porous enough to encourage commercial development within the area. And finally, they are often the catalytic event that drives downtown revitalization that, when complete, create a significant destination for residents and visitors.... **But there are a couple of possible anchors with the outdoor park, the Opera House and the Electric Theater.**

- Duncan Webb



LEGEND

- Art District
- Proposed Outdoor Art Area
- Historic Sites
- Walking Tour Route
- Permanent Outdoor Sculptures
- Art Around the Corner Sculptures
- Future Sculptures Sites
- Art Facilities
- Proposed Art District

Art Center / Children's Museum



St. George Art Museum



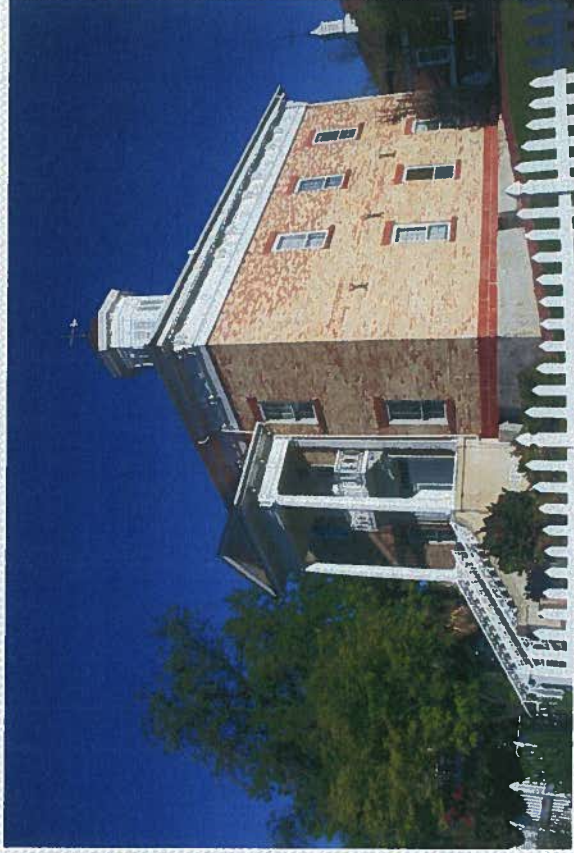
St. George Social Hall



St. George Opera House



Pioneer Courthouse



Tabernacle / Town Square



Wash. County Library & Zion's Staircase Gallery



East Annex



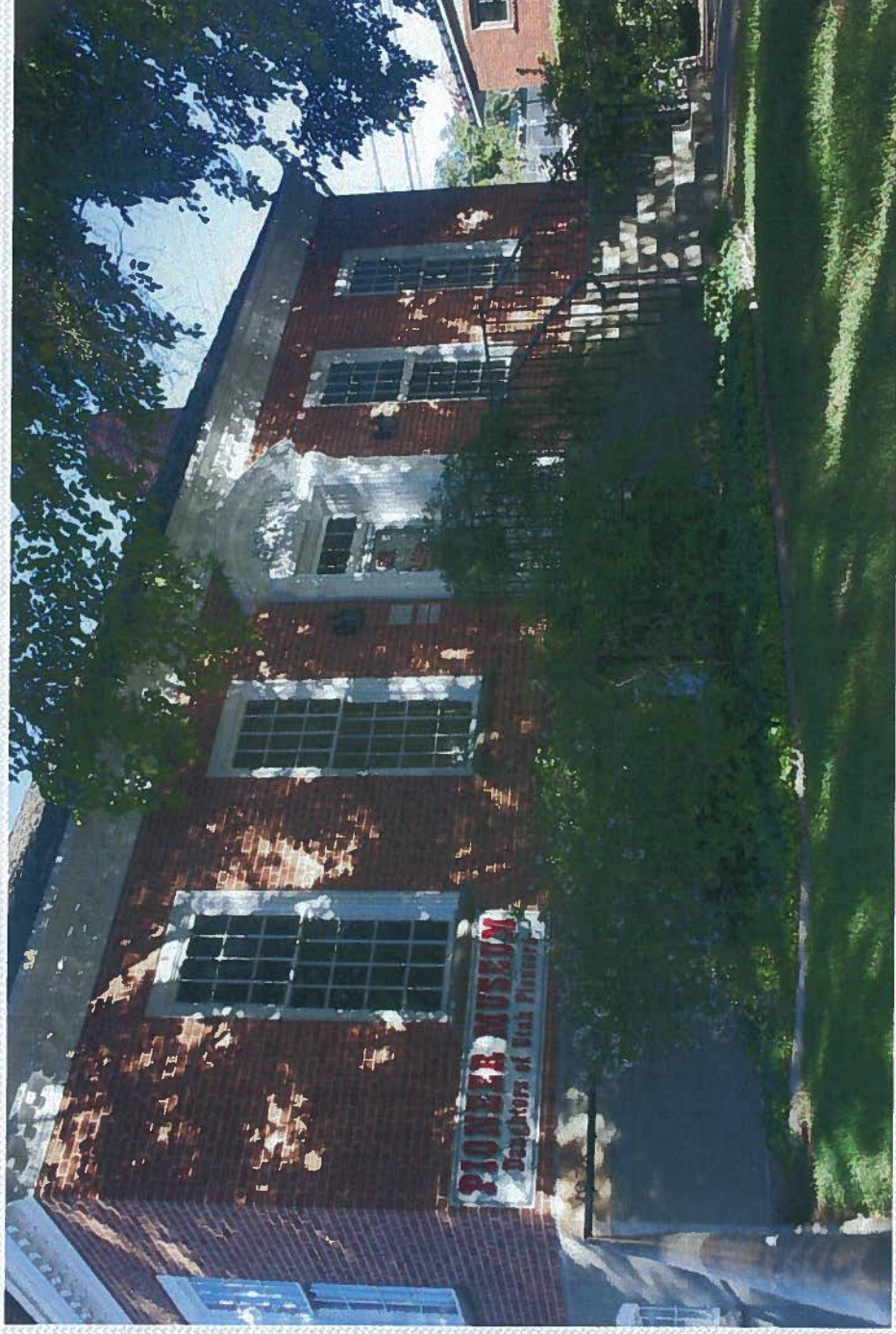
Art Business



Private Galleries



D.U.P. Museum

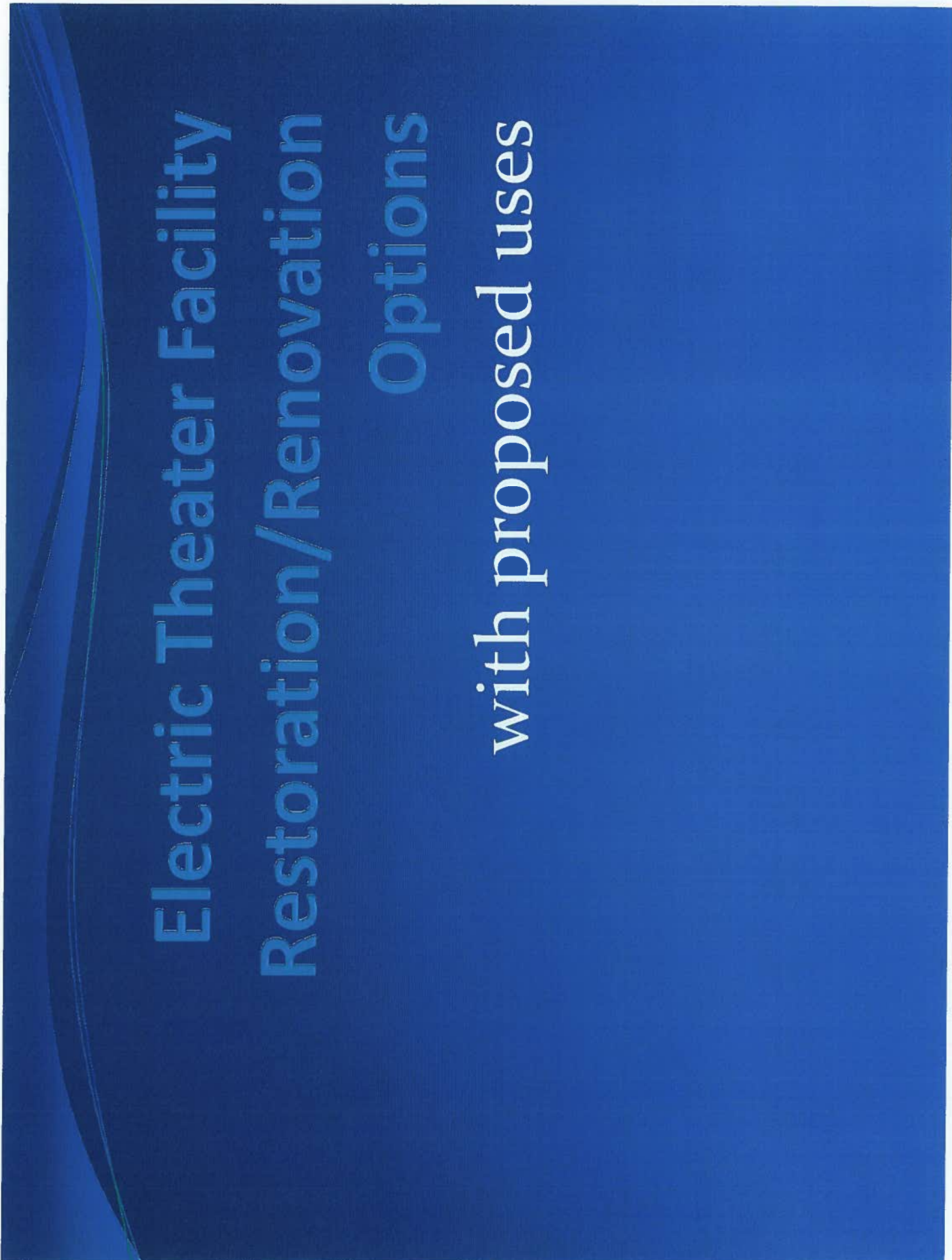


Ancestor Square



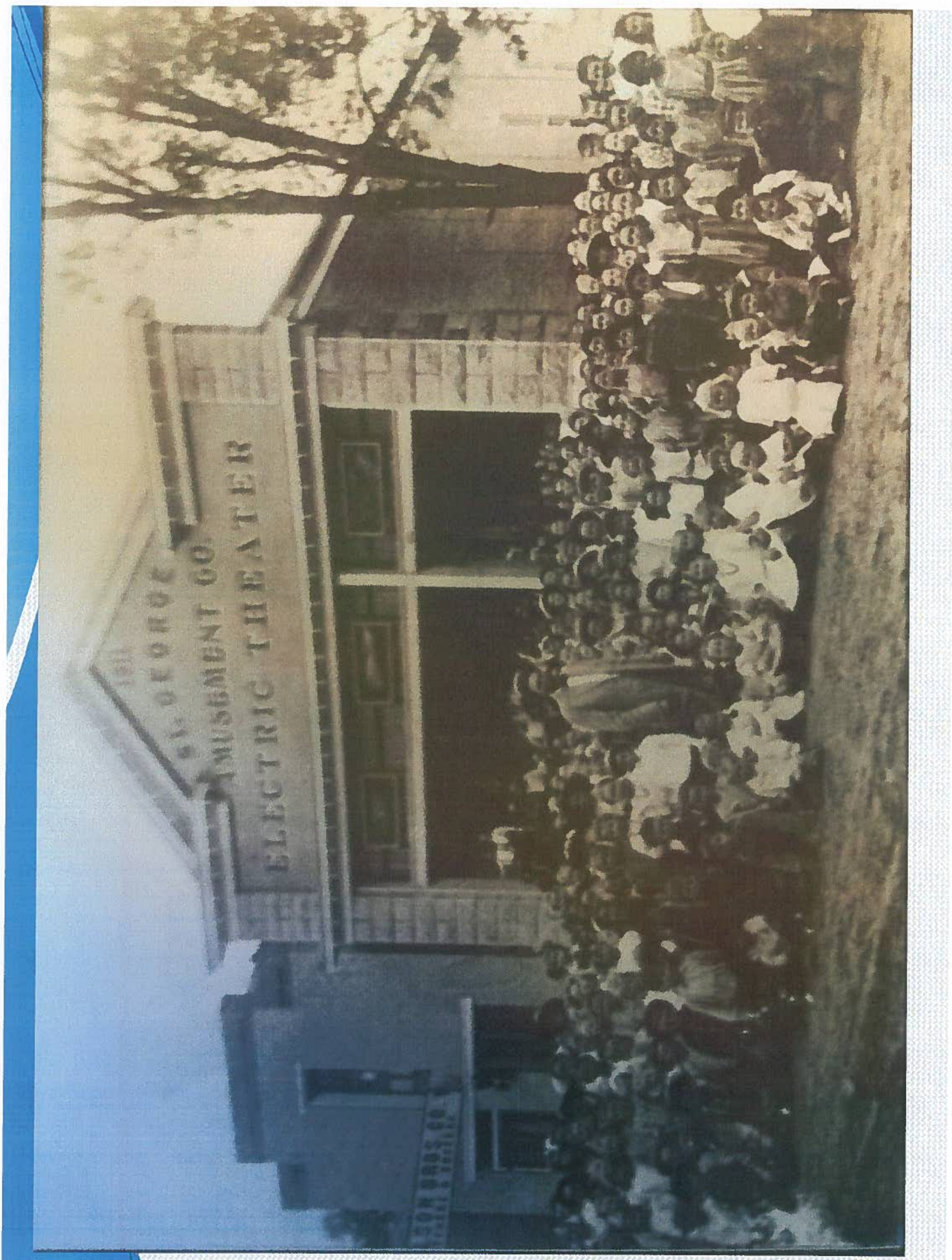
Andrus Home



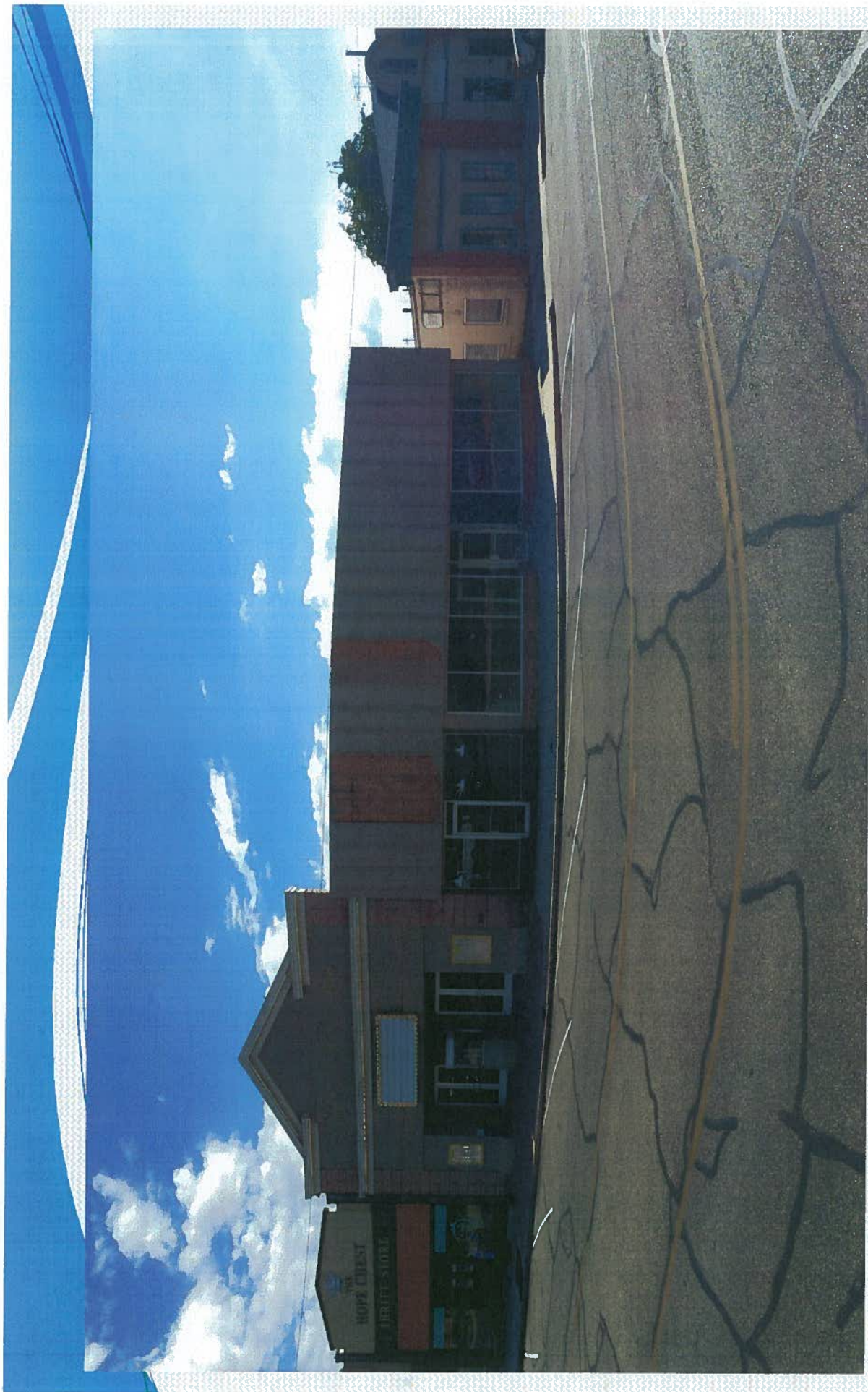


Electric Theater Facility Restoration/Renovation Options

with proposed uses









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Using the facility

Coop Arts facility

- Performing arts
 - Performance
 - Theater/concert/recital/film/dance
 - Rehearsal
- Visual arts
 - Studios
 - Gallery
 - Education/workshops
- Community education classes
- Community Arts organization offices

ELECTRIC THEATER SCHEMATIC PLAN

LEGEND

RESTROOMS	642 SFT.
CONVEYING	2,322 SFT.
CONCESSIONS	156 SFT.
ANTE	6,002 SFT.

THIS LEVEL DATA:

RESTROOMS	642 SFT.
CONVEYING	2,322 SFT.
CONCESSIONS	156 SFT.
ANTE	6,002 SFT.

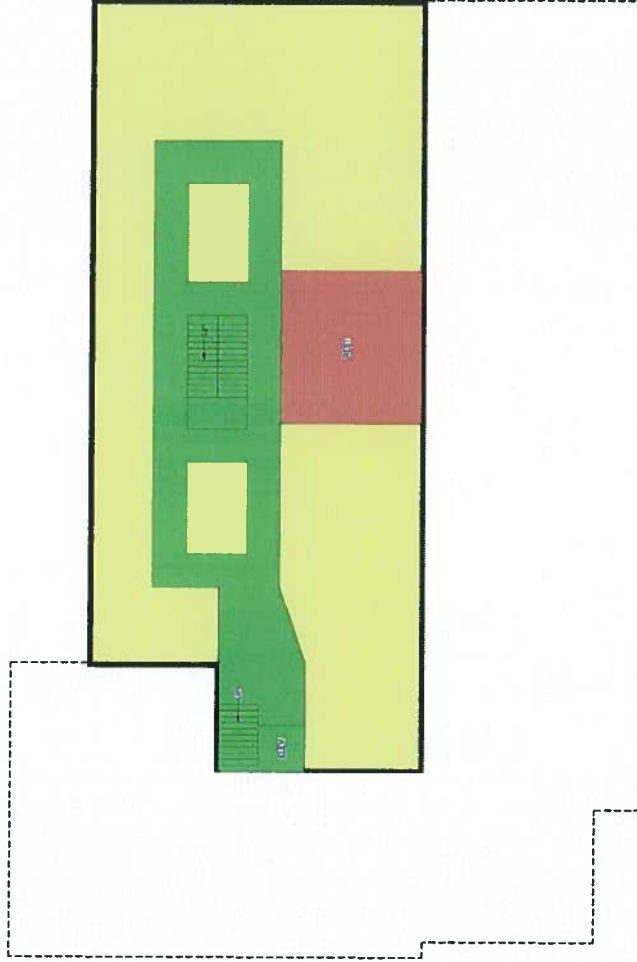


MIDDLE LEVELS
178'-0" x 117'-0"

ELECTRIC THEATER SCHEMATIC PLAN

LEGEND	
	RESTROOMS
	CONVEYING
	CONCESSIONS
	ARTS

THIS LEVEL DATA:	
RESTROOMS:	460 SFT.
CONVEYING:	1,320 SFT.
CONCESSIONS:	0 SFT.
ARTS:	3,468 SFT.

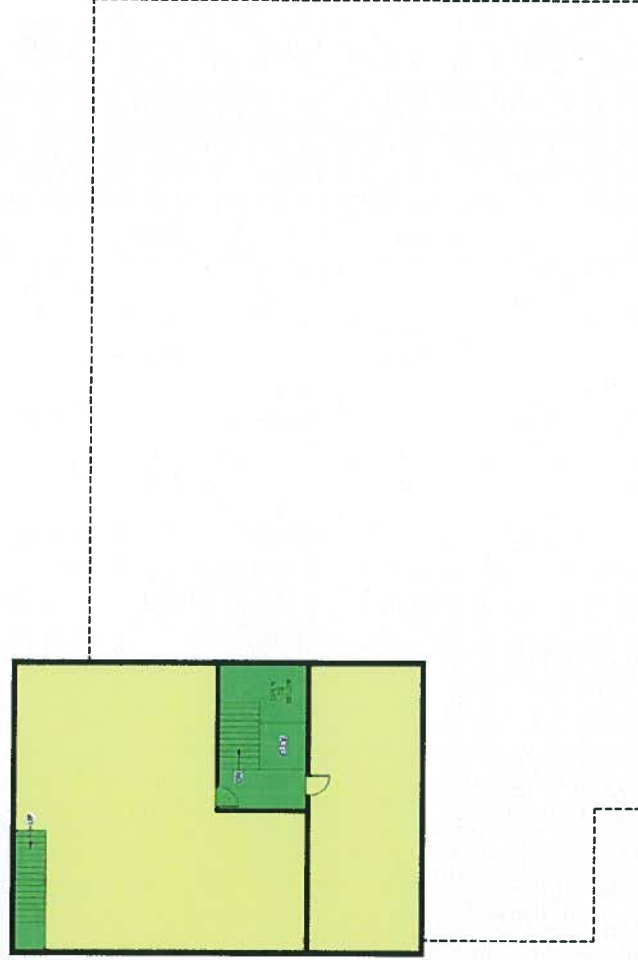


LOWER LEVELS
UPPER LEVELS

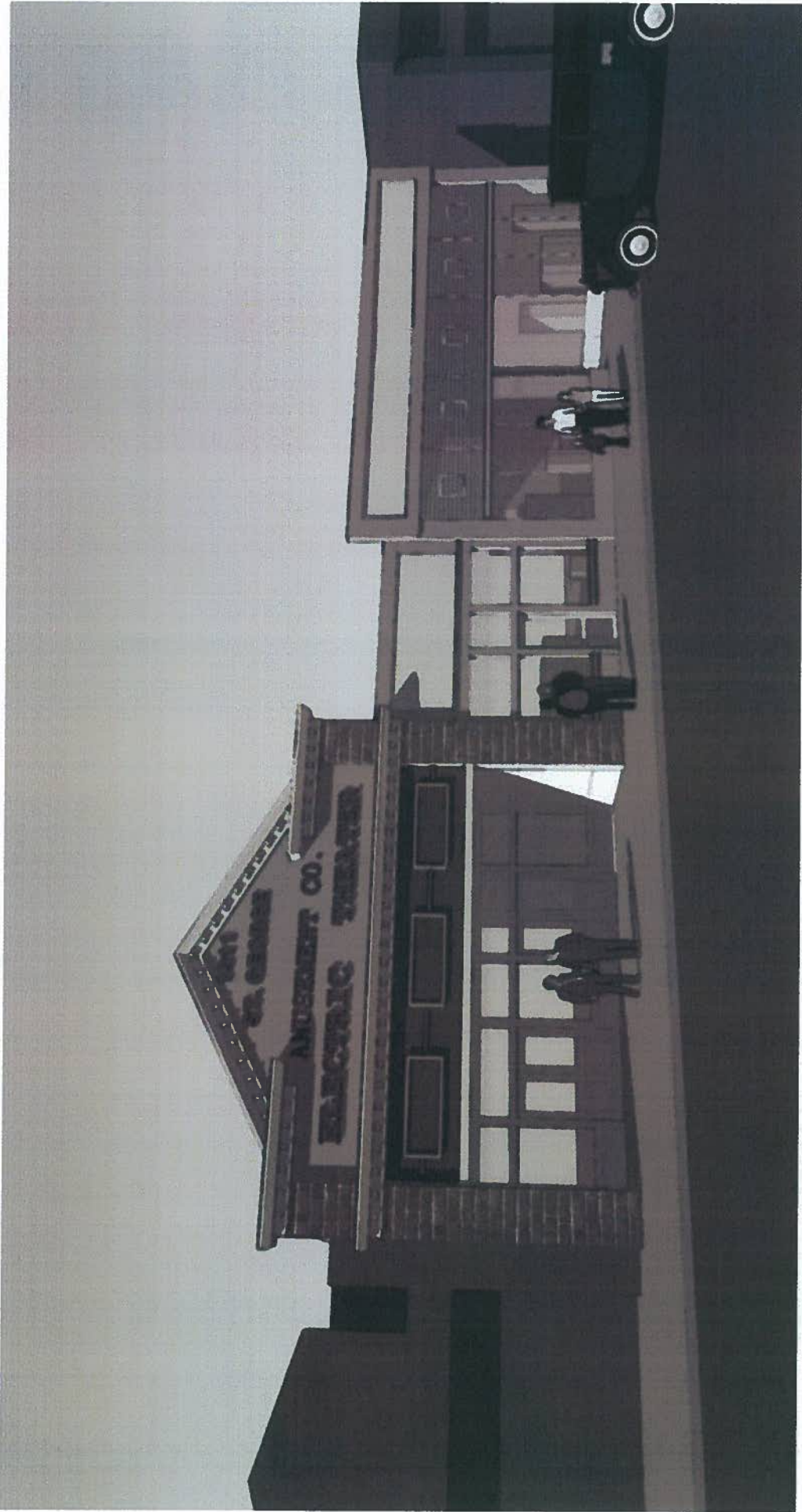
ELECTRIC THEATER SCHEMATIC PLAN

LEGEND	
RESTROOMS	0 SFT
CONVEYING	308 SFT
CONCESSIONS	0 SFT
ARTS	2,187 SFT

THIS LEVEL DATA:	
RESTROOMS	0 SFT
CONVEYING	308 SFT
CONCESSIONS	0 SFT
ARTS	2,187 SFT



UPPER LEVELS
10/11/12 10/11/13



A. Structural Upgrades
Throughout "A"

\$33.53 x 4,389 s.f. \$ 147,163

B. New Restored Façade Area
"A"

\$22.78 x 4,389 s.f. \$ 99,981

C. Demo Areas B & C \$ 75,000

D. Rebuild Area B

Full finishes main floor and
vanilla finishes lower floor

\$110 x 2,958 s.f. \$ 325,380

E. Rebuild Area C

Vanilla finishes main floor and
lower floor

\$110 x 7,044 s.f. \$ 774,840

F. Gut Area D and Provide Full
Finishes

\$55 x 4,922 s.f. \$ 270,710

Sub-Total

\$1,693,074

G. Fully Restored Inside and Out
with New HVAC, Electrical and
Audio Visual (No chairs)

\$85 x 4,389 s.f. \$ 373,065

Total

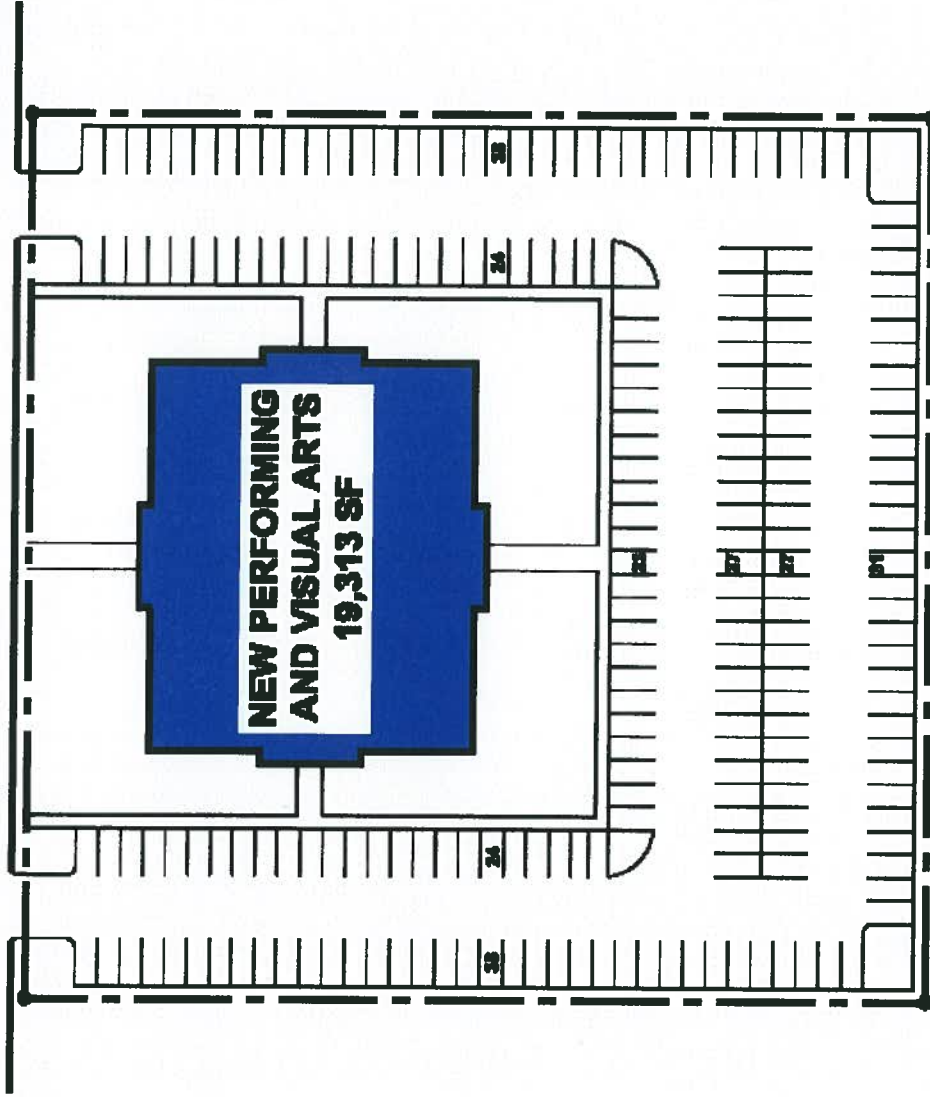
\$2,066,139



Restoration/renovation Options

1. Restoration of entire complex by stabilizing walls in B and C buildings with new floors and roofs. Over 5000 square feet of space in lower level would be lost, with corresponding loss of usage flexibility. Difficult to retrofit with HVAC, water and power.
2. Demolition of B and C. Build old looking, new structure in their place. Renovate and restore A and renovate interior of D.

STREET



DATA

SITE: ACRES= 2.83

STALLS= 232

PROPERTY COST= \$184,812 (\$15/SF)

SITE DEVELOPMENT= \$800,000

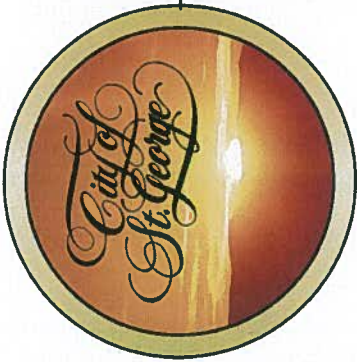
TOTAL SITE= \$984,812

BLDG: SOFT= 4,328 (\$200/SF)= \$2,002,300

11,031 (150/SF)= \$1,654,650

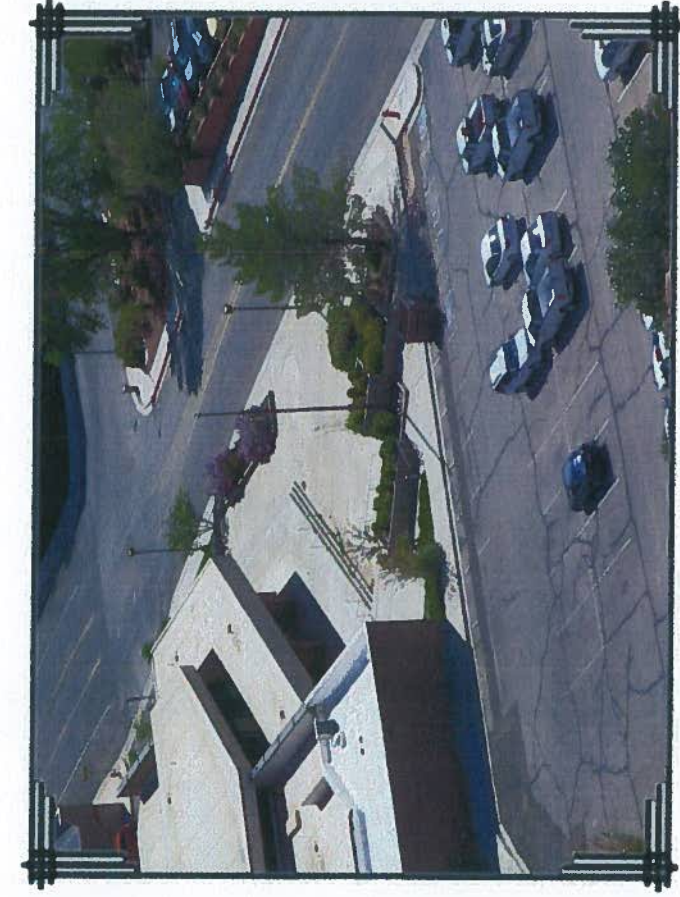
BLD COST= \$3,738,950

TOTAL PROJECT= \$4,421,812

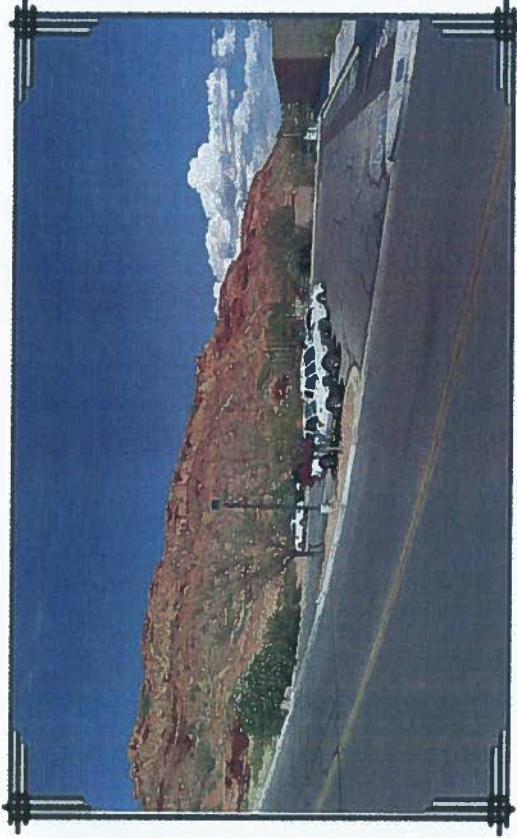


CITY HALL ANNEX

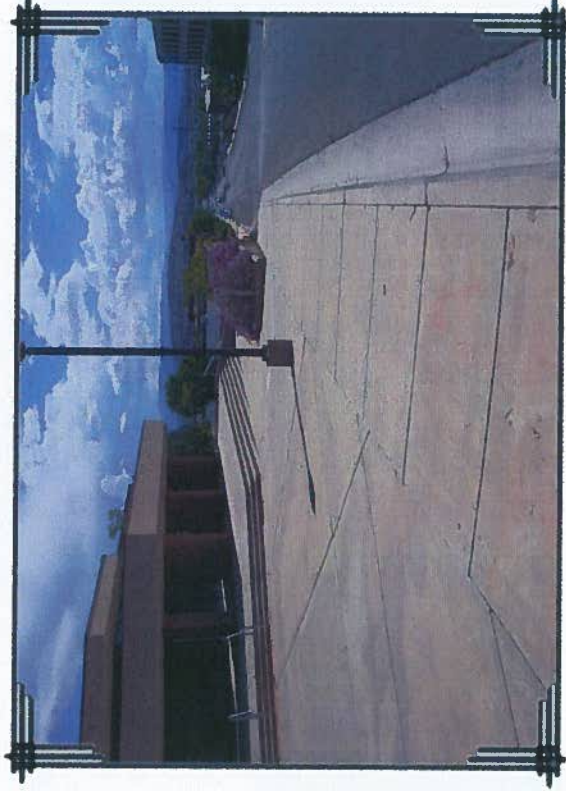
CONCEPTUAL PLAN



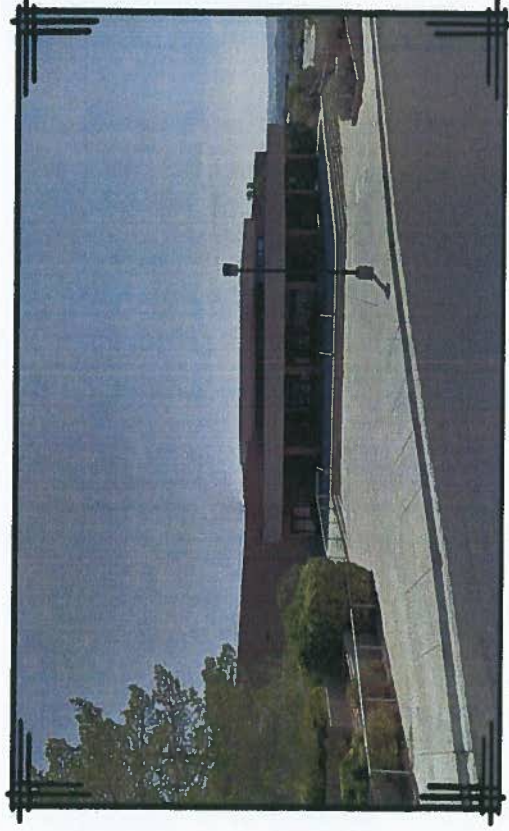
- EXPANSIVE CONCRETE AREA CREATES HEAT GAIN FOR BUILDING INTERIOR AND AN UNATTRACTIVE GATHERING SPACE



- ADA PARKING IS OUT OF CODE
- PARKING LOTS IN NEED OF MAINTENANCE AND RE-STRIPING



- HANDRAIL PLACEMENT IS OUT OF CODE
- OUTDATED LIGHT FIXTURES
- BROKEN STEPS, EXCESSIVE STEPS
- DRAINAGE AND DRAINAGE STRUCTURES IN THE PEDESTRIAN PATH OF TRAVEL



PHASED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

PHASE 1

AREA A

- DEMOLITION OF EXISTING CONCRETE PAVING AND STAIRS
- UPGRADE ACCESSIBLE PARKING STALLS
- UPGRADE SITE DRAINAGE, EXTERIOR LIGHTING AND ADD GFI OUTLETS
- INSTALLATION OF LANDSCAPE & IRRIGATION
- INSTALLATION OF SITE FURNISHINGS, HANDRAILS AND DECORATIVE POTS

AREA B

- LANDSCAPE TRIMMING, SHAPING AND REMOVAL OF DEAD PLANT MATERIALS

AREA D

- CREATE AN EMPLOYEE PARKING LOT ACCESS PATH TO THE BUILDING AND ADD ACCESSIBLE PARKING

PHASE 2

AREA B

- INSTALLATION OF LANDSCAPE & IRRIGATION UPGRADES

AREA C

- INSTALLATION OF LANDSCAPE & IRRIGATION UPGRADES

PHASE 3

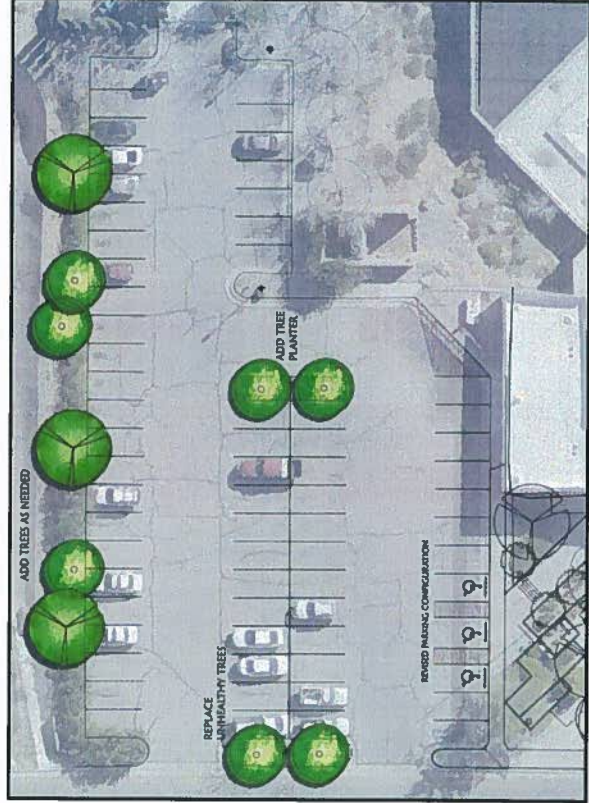
AREA D

- CRACK SEAL AND RE-STRIPE NORTH AND SOUTH PARKING LOTS





- ACCESSIBLE MAIN ENTRANCE TO BUILDING
- SOFTEN AND REINFORCE MAIN ENTRY INTO BUILDING BY INTRODUCING ATTRACTIVE LANDSCAPING
- PROVIDE SHADE FOR VISITORS AND REDUCE BUILDING HEAT GAIN
- CREATE OUTDOOR ROOMS WHERE PEOPLE CAN CONGREGATE
- PROVIDE OPPORTUNITIES FOR SCULPTURE AND ART TO BE DISPLAYED
- PROVIDE ADDITIONAL DRAINAGE INFRASTRUCTURE TO DIRECT WATER AWAY FROM BUILDING

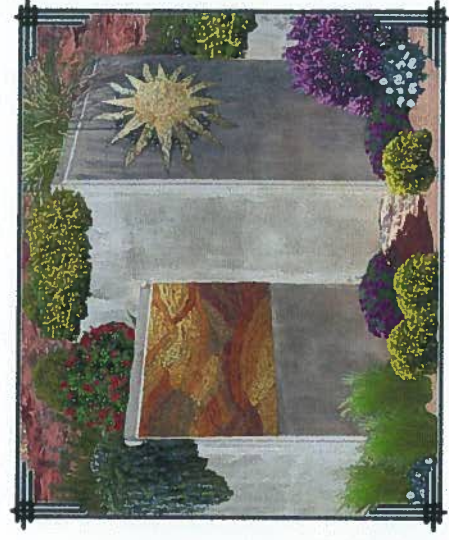




SECTION A-A



SEATING OPPORTUNITIES



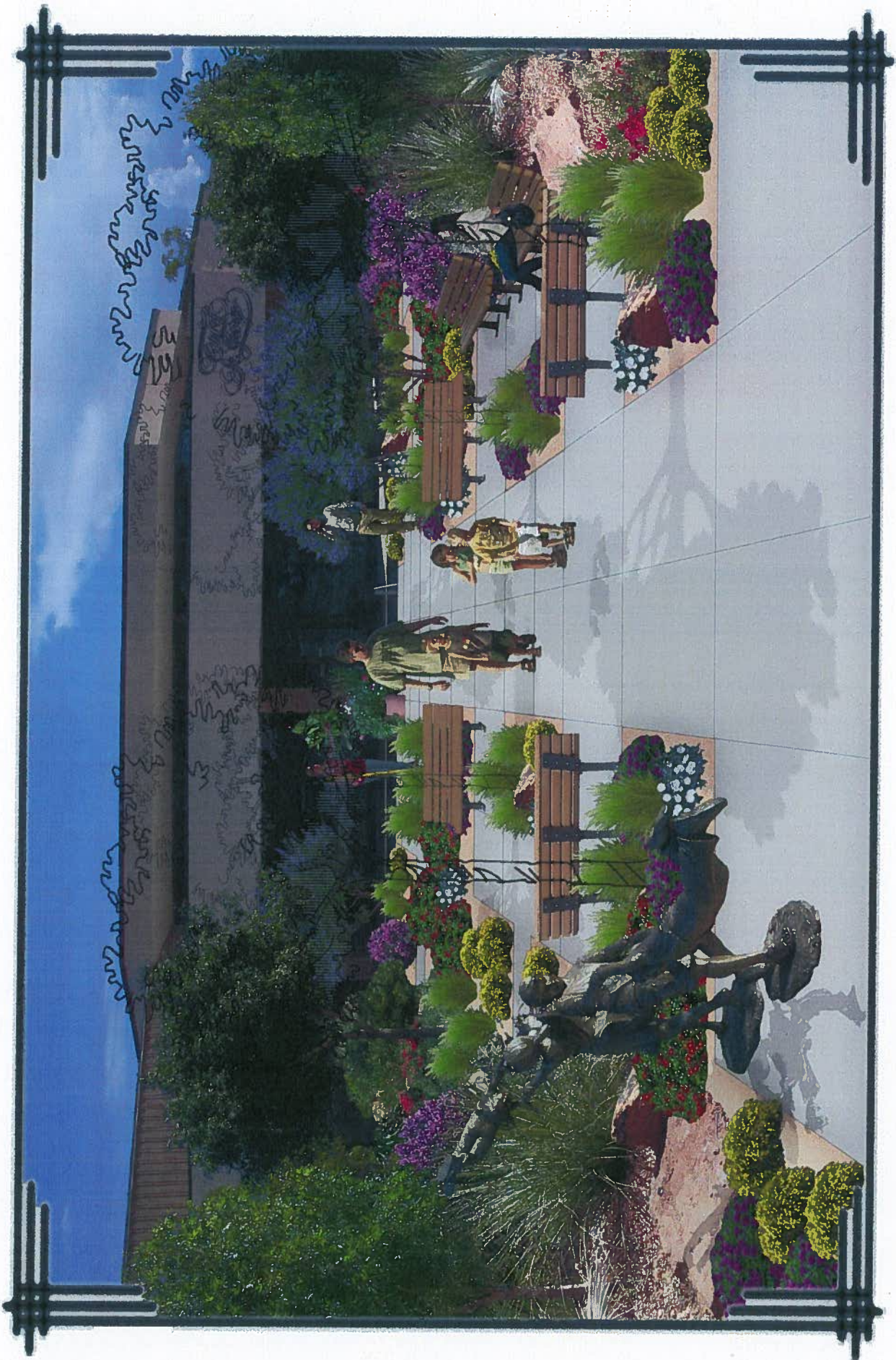
ART WORK INTRODUCED
ON EXISTING PLANTERS



SCULPTURAL ELEMENTS

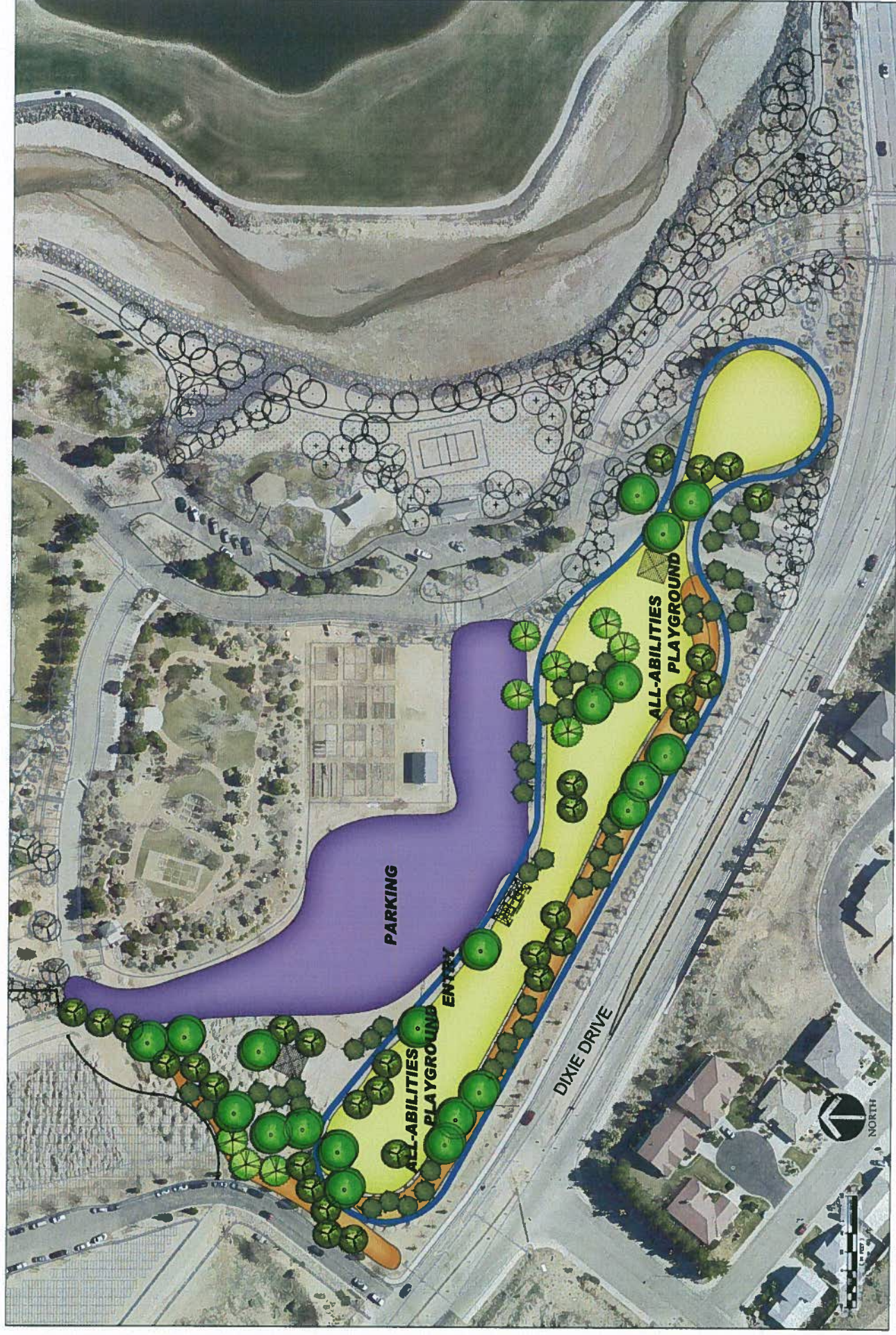


LIGHTING
UPGRADES
CONSISTENT
WITH CITY
HALL



ENTRY PERSPECTIVE

ALL-ABILITIES PARK



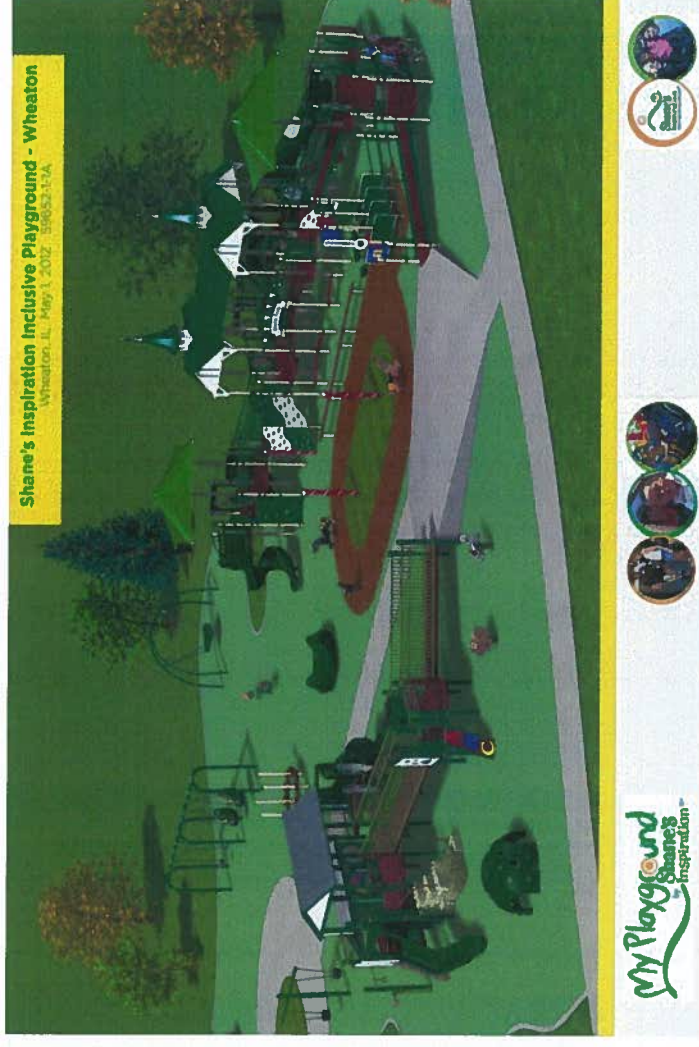


ALL-ABILITIES PARK CONCEPT



What is an All-Abilities Park

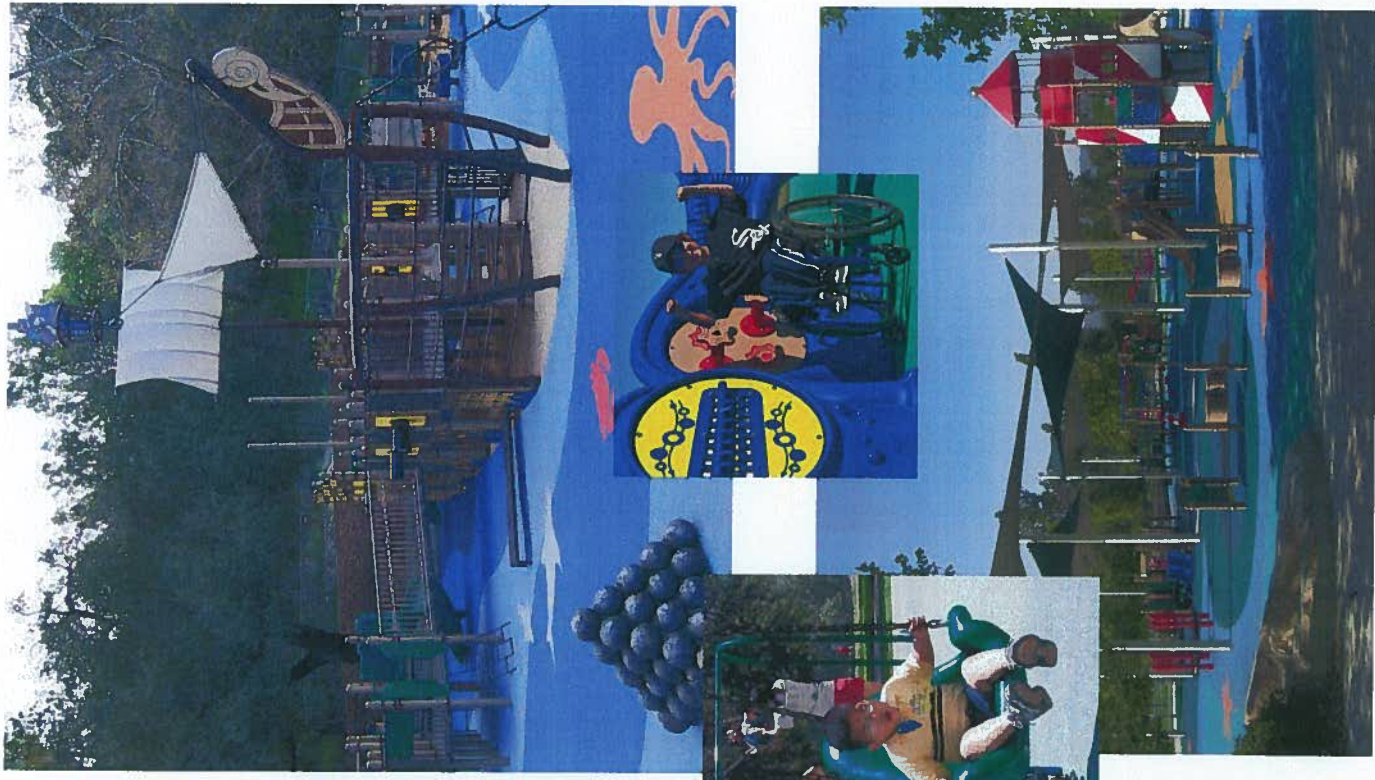
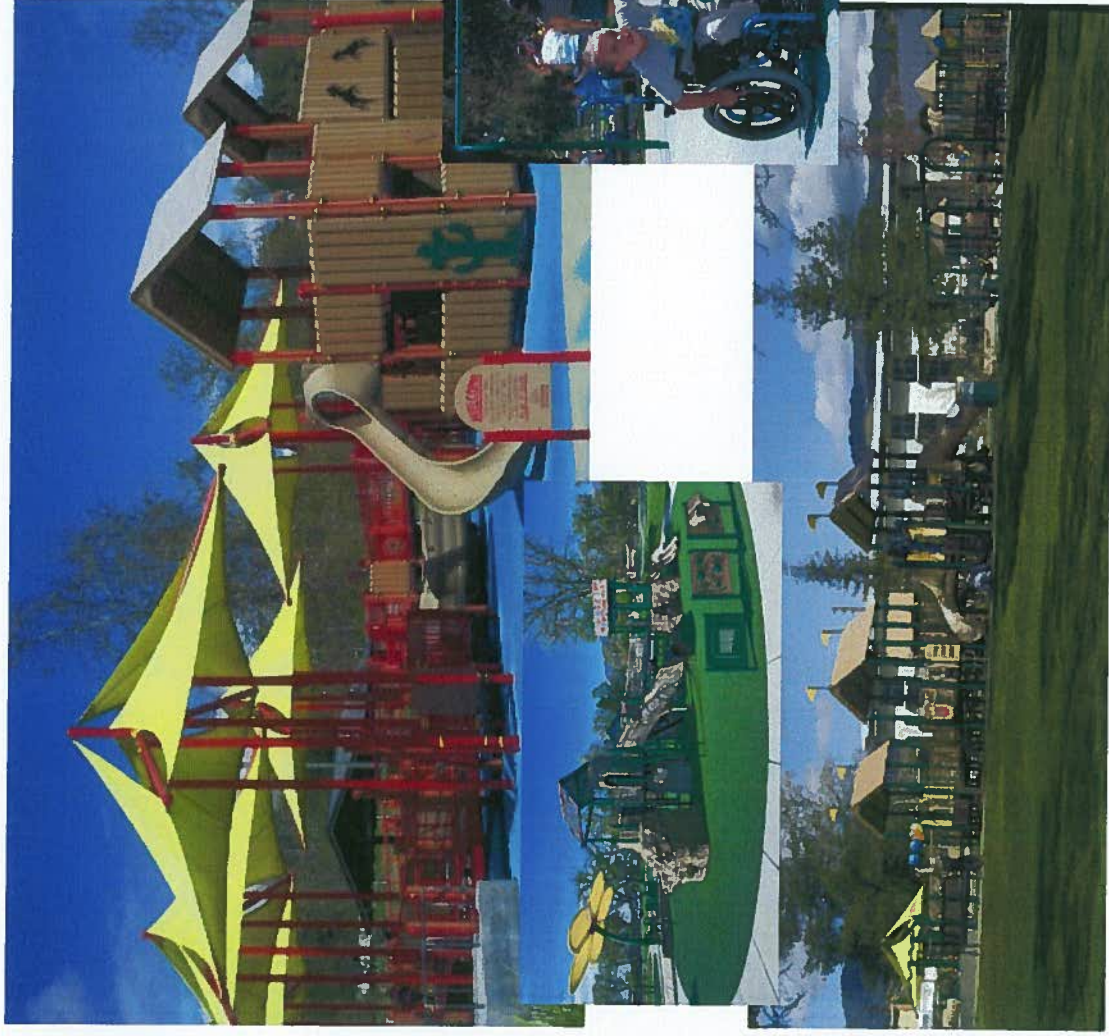
- No barriers
- Play together
- Multi-ability
- Multi-generational
- invites children of all abilities to play and imagine together--making them equal through play



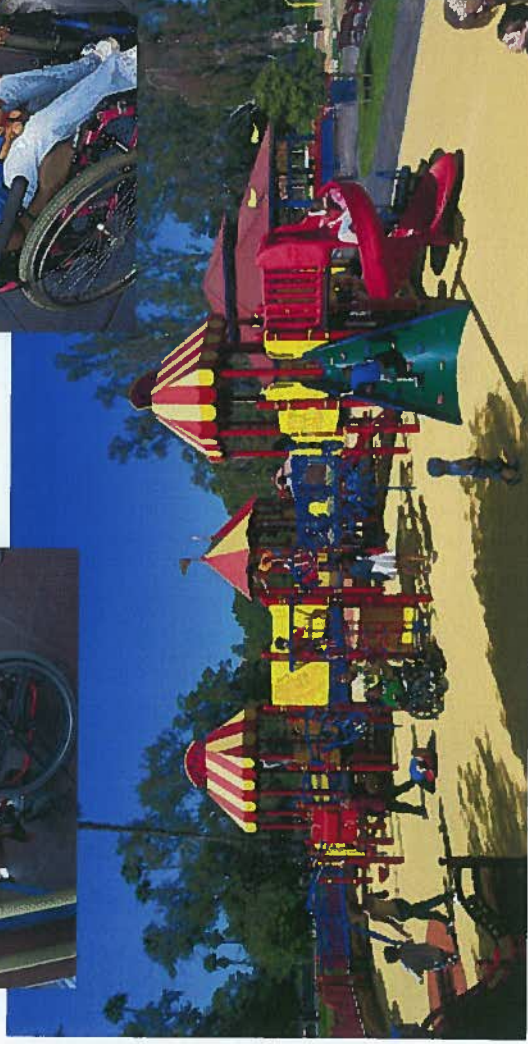
What would our playground look like?



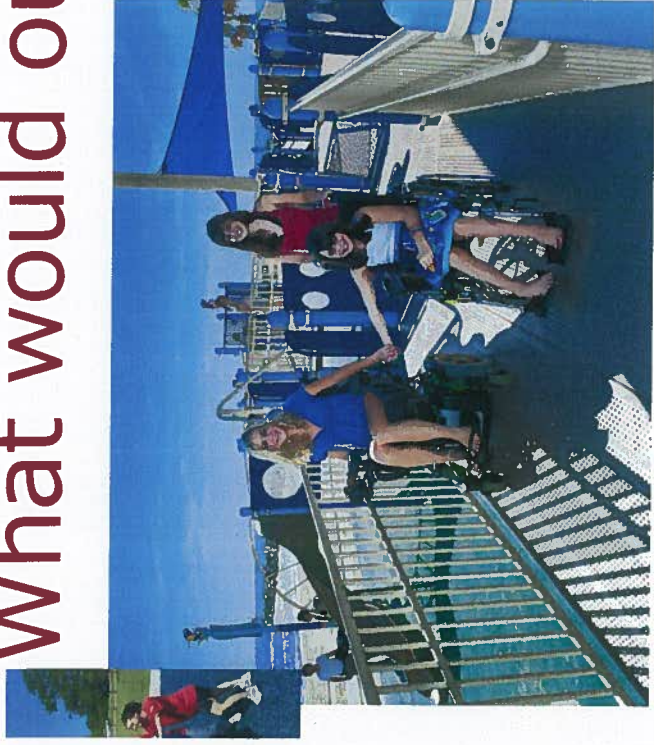
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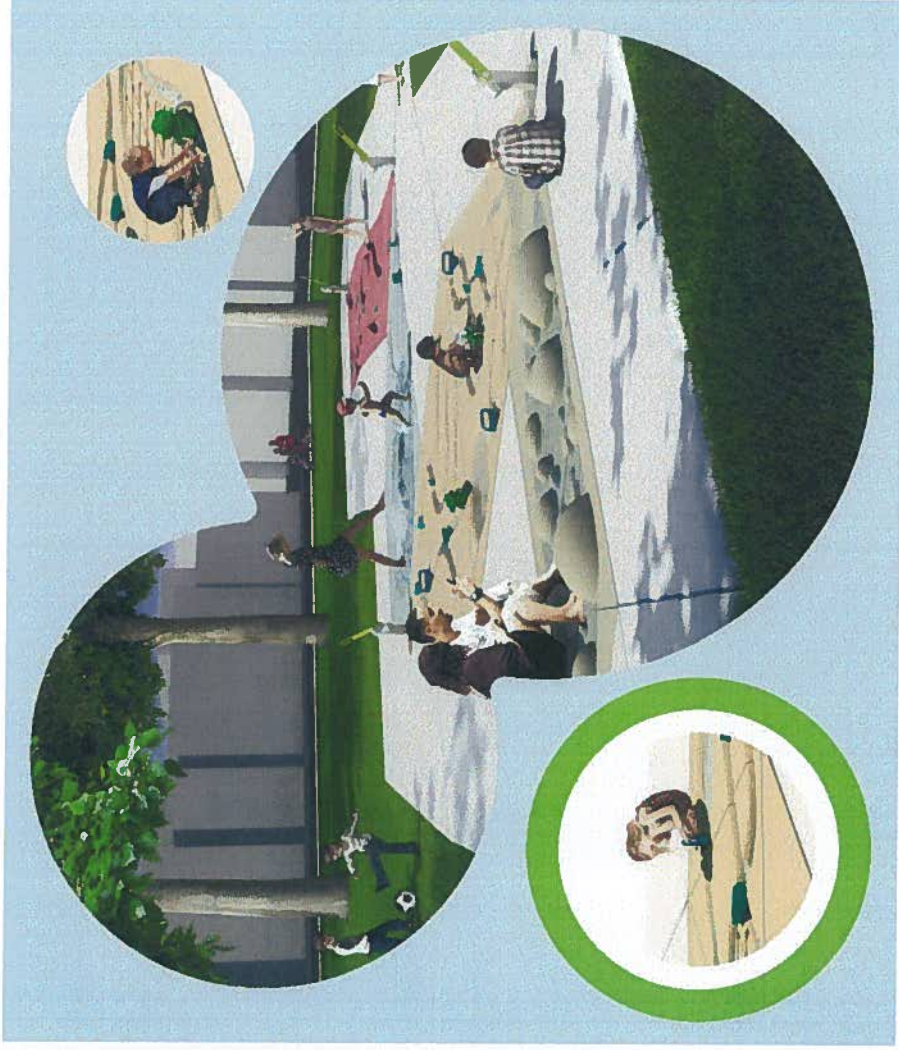
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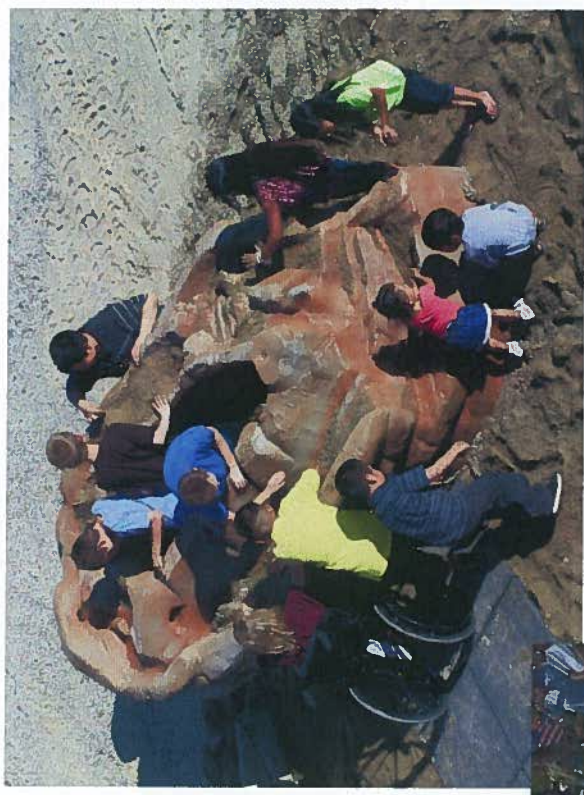
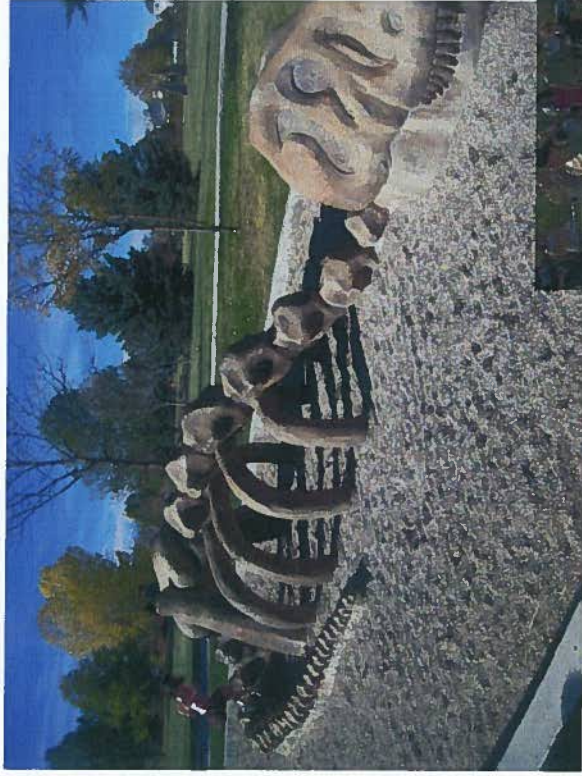
WATER PLAY



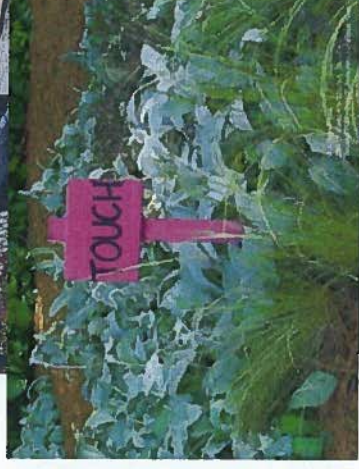
WATER PLAY



SAND/DIG PLAY



SENSORY GARDEN



RETREAT PODS



Phase I – All Abilities Playground

What would it cost to build it? ESTIMATES

- ALL ABILITIES PLAYGROUND -
\$600,000
- ADDITIONAL PARKING -
\$200,000
- SITE FACILITIES (RESTROOM) -
\$100,000
- SITE LANDSCAPE -
\$100,000

TOTAL -
\$1 000 000

Phase I – All Abilities Playground

HOW DO WE PAY FOR IT?

- BOND REFUND
- PARK IMPACT FUND
- CAPITAL REQUEST
- MARATHON LEGACY
- EXCHANGE CLUB
- FUNDRAISING

Phase II – All Abilities Park Build-Out

- ADDITIONAL PARKING (50 SPACES)
- ADDITIONAL SITE LANDSCAPE
- SHADE SHELTERS
- RETREAT PODS (TRAILS, BENCHES, TABLES)

TIMELINE – 9 MONTHS (DESIGN & BUILD)

FUNDING SOURCE– DONATIONS & IMPACT
FEES

Phase III - Train

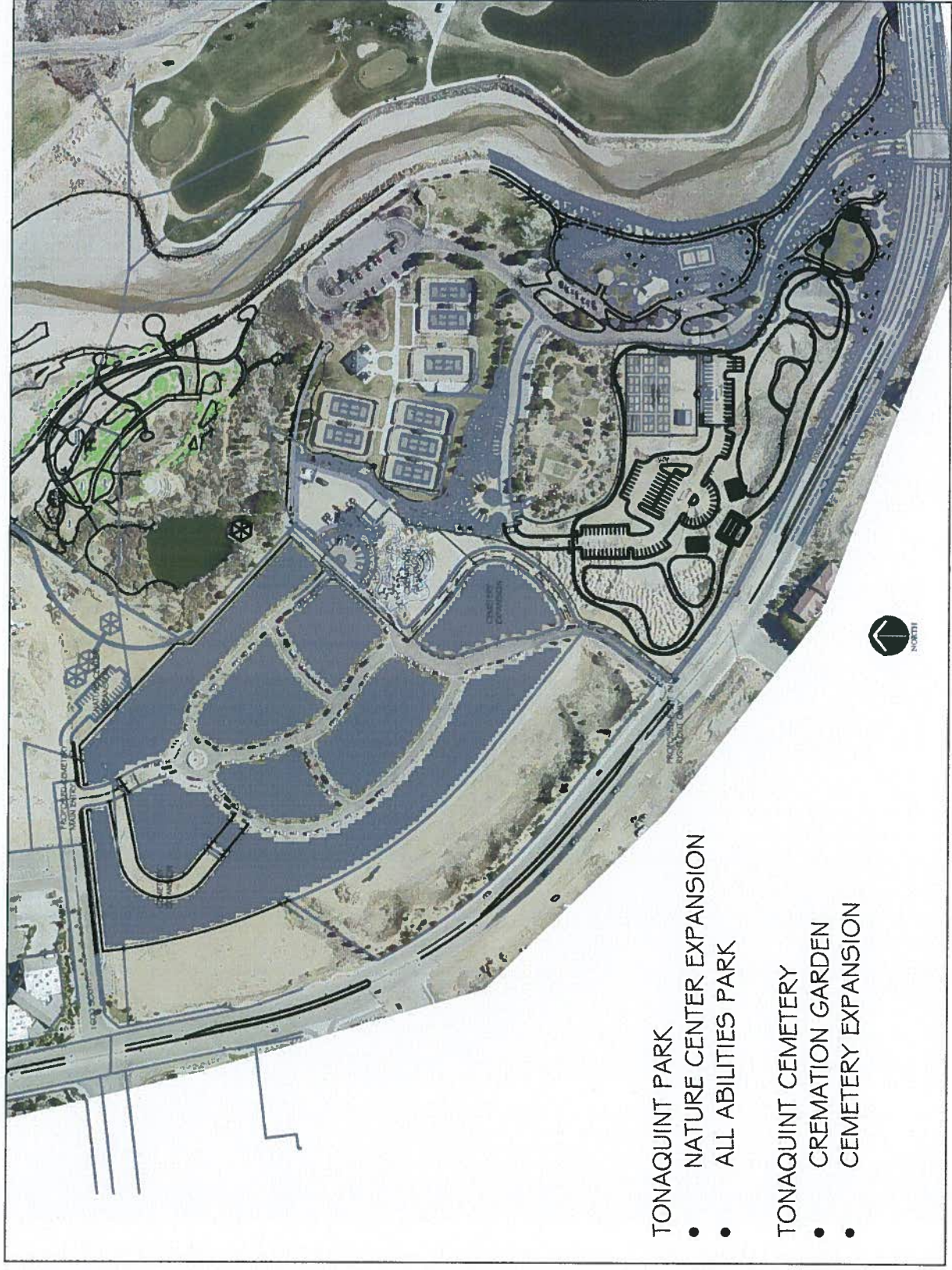


- TRAIN (LOCOMOTIVE, COACHES, CABOOSE)
- TRAIN STATION (GATE/TICKETS)
- TRACK
- CROSSING SIGNALS AND GATES
- ADDITIONAL PARKING (50 SPACES)

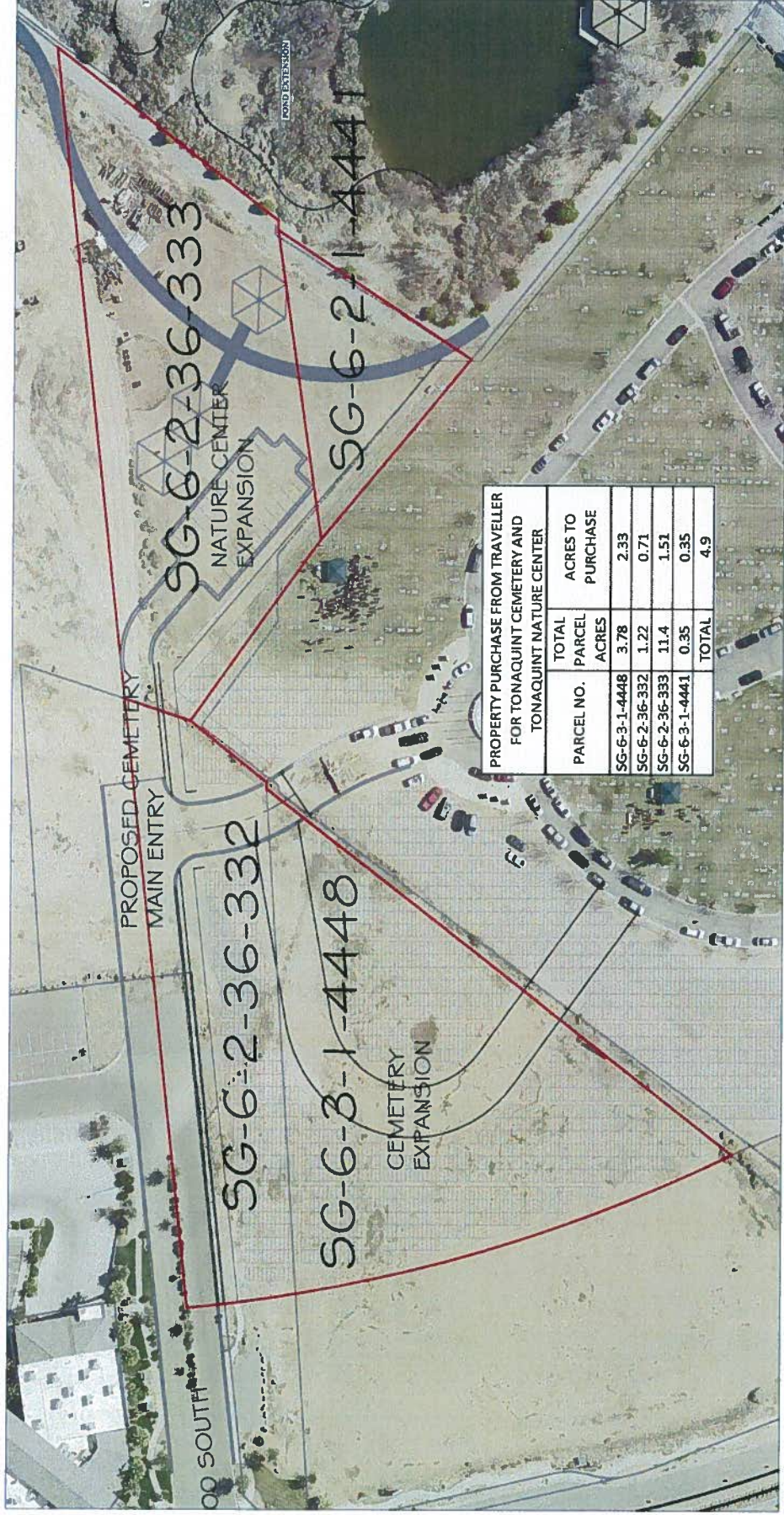
TIMELINE – 9 MONTHS (DESIGN & BUILD)

FUNDING SOURCE - DONATIONS

TONAQUINT NATURE CENTER



TONAQUINT NATURE CENTER



NATURE CENTER COST ESTIMATE

• LAND ACQUISITION	\$	(2-8 ACRES)
• NEW BUILDING	\$225,000	
• NEW PARKING AREA	\$115,000	
• RE-LOCATE TRAIL	\$ 40,000	
• SITE DEVELOPMENT		
& LANDSCAPING	\$175,000	
• PEDESTRIAN BRIDGE	<u>\$ 50,000</u>	
TOTAL	\$505,000	